THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXX, No. 13 New York, September 24, 1921 Whole Number 1640

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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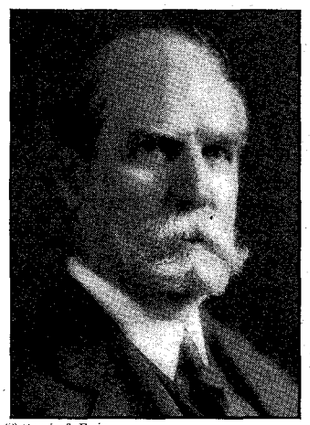

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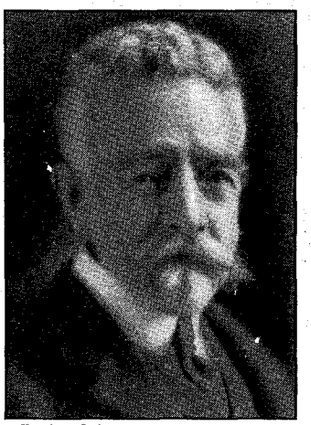
Photograph by Paul Thompson
ELIHU ROOT



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OUR "BIG FOUR" IN THE COMING CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

RISK OF FAILURE IN THE ARMS PARLEY

SOMETHING WORSE THAN FAILURE may be the alternative to success when the representatives of five nations meet in Washington on November 11 to discuss the limitation of armaments. For if the twenty men who will speak for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy fail to reach an agreement, some editorial observers aver, they will leave the world in a far more desperate position than if the conference had never been held. The failure of this portentous experiment could "sow throughout the earth the dragon's teeth of distrust," declares the San Francisco *Argonaut*, which is convinced that this "will not be a case where it was better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all." In explanation of its assertion that "the results incident to failure will be disastrous and unequivocal," this California weekly predicts that if the nations that convene to disarm are unsuccessful, "they will part to arm; and the suspicions excited by the failure will increase the extent and the rapidity of subsequent armament." This, it declares, is "a great and obvious peril."

"If the conference on disarmament should fail," Lord Northcliffe declared the other day at Honolulu, "the consequences will be utterly disastrous to the whole world." What, then, would make it fail? "It would be futile to attempt to agree upon a formula for the limitation of armaments without first coming to an understanding concerning those matters of policy which are the reason for the existence of armaments," says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an interview given in London after his tour of Europe, during which he had discust the situation with the leading European statesmen. There are three outstanding problems that must be frankly faced if the conference is to be a success, Dr. Butler reports. First, if limitation of armament is to extend to land forces, France must be guaranteed security against German aggression; second, on the seas Great Britain will demand assurance that she shall not be cut off from her sources of food supply; third, Japan must be given an outlet for her surplus population. To quote Dr. Butler's own words:

"First, a formula must be found that will satisfy France as to her national security. When this is done, France is quite ready to reduce her land forces to the minimum. France would have been satisfied with the proposed joint guarantee of her security by Great Britain and by the United States, but since that has failed she asks to be shown how other than by maintaining a great army of her own she can protect her frontiers against another German attack such as is being freely discust by important elements of the German population.

"It is not just to France to say that she wishes to pursue a militarist policy either at home or abroad. She does not. All that France asks is that the terrible suffering, destruction and losses of 1914–18 be never repeated.

"The security of France is not by any means a European problem alone. It is a world problem, for it directly affects the peace of the whole world and is a condition precedent to further reduction of military forces.

"Neither Great Britain nor the United States has any army to speak of. Various Continental countries will feel bound to maintain armies of considerable size so long as the insecurity of France remains a source of possible disturbance.

"A second formula must be found that will satisfy Great Britain and the Dominions that the seas will be kept free and open in time of war. When this formula is found naval armaments can be quickly reduced. Freedom of the seas in time of war is to Great Britain and the Dominions what the transcontinental railways are to the United States. Great Britain only grows enough to feed its population for two days a week. For the supplies of the other five days it must look to the United States, to South America, to the Dominions and to Continental Europe. Moreover, Great Britain pays for what it imports by giving manufactured goods in exchange, and

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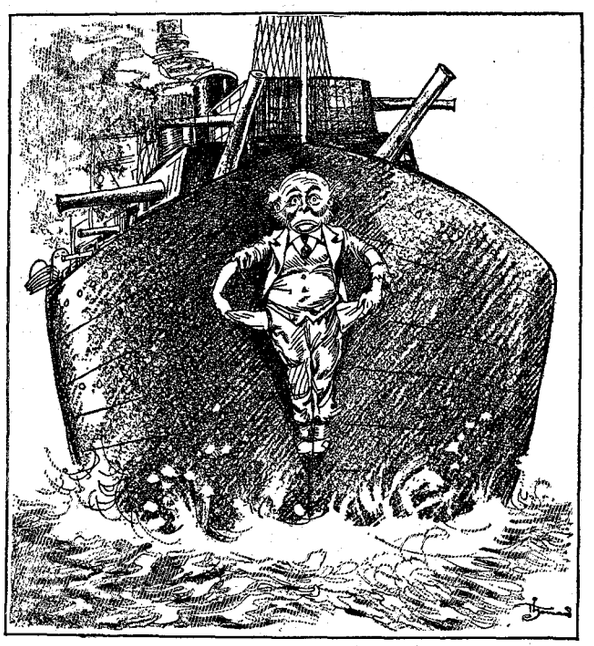
the prompt and certain delivery of these goods must be assured at all times.

"To make this possible has been the *raison d'être* of the British Navy for generations. At the present time Great Britain is not increasing its navy. That luxury is being enjoyed chiefly,



A BATTLESHIP FIGUREHEAD DESIGN.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

and perhaps solely, by Japan and by the United States. The taxpayers in those countries may be expected to take keen interest in the work of the Washington conference.

"A third formula must be found that will provide for the increasing population of Japan and its necessary economic expansion without involving exploitation of any other people, and without impairing the integrity of China or the maintenance there of the open door. It is not discreet to say more just now than that some of the best-informed statesmen in Europe believe that such a formula can be found.

"When these three formulas are discovered and agreed upon a plan for limitation of armaments that will satisfy the common sense and high purpose of the world will follow as a matter of course."

If failure, then, is to be averted, the hope of success in solving these and other problems that will present themselves at the conference is strengthened, in the opinion of the majority of our press, by the President's choice of Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood as America's delegates. "The shining quality of the President's selection," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "is clear to all eyes." It will "gratify those who are earnestly hoping and expecting great results from that epochal gathering," declares the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.); and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) points out that "in this delegation we have two men who represent the executive and two who represent the Senate, while all four represent in the highest degree the American people." "None of them is given to chasing moonbeams," remarks the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"There is ground for confidence that they will do their best to solve the problems confronting the country without sacrificing its essential interests. Their record indicates they will not be satisfied with pleasant words, where real guarantees are necessary; that they will not pledge the nation to a course involving solitary unpreparedness in a world where unpreparedness has been an invitation to aggressive action on the part of the unscrupulous.

"There is far more hope of substantial progress toward peace with such a delegation than there could possibly be from a delegation of ardent and sincere visionaries."

The excellence of the selections made by the President, predicts the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "will no doubt have the effect of inducing other powers to send their best statesmen to the conference, with the result that the aggregation to assemble here on November 11 will be the strongest that has ever come together in an international discussion." And this, it adds, "will instil in the minds of people throughout the world confidence in the wisdom and justice of the decisions reached." *The Post* goes on to say:

"The designation of Secretary Hughes to head the American delegation is unanimously conceded as most appropriate. He is entitled to that honor, both as the personal representative of the President and as the head of the department of the government dealing with foreign affairs. His deep and sincere sympathy with the purpose of the meeting has been demonstrated clearly in his official acts.

"It is equally consistent that the President should select Senator Lodge for a place on the delegation. Should the hopes for this meeting come to fruition, they would be realized in the form of an international agreement requiring ratification by the Senate, and as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which deals with all treaties submitted by the executive, Senator Lodge should be in position to give his colleagues first-hand information, which he can only do by having participated in the discussions of the conference.

"Mr. Root's ability, his intimate knowledge of international affairs, gained by a long official experience, and his preeminence as an expert in international law are conceded in every chancellery of the civilized world. His personal prestige as well as his acknowledged statesmanship will contribute materially to the standing of the American delegation.

"The appointment of Senator Underwood is not merely a generous recognition of the opposite political party. In that respect it is worthy, and is in sharp contrast to the policy adopted by President Wilson in making up the American peace delegation to Versailles. But more than this, Mr. Underwood is entitled through long experience in the House and Senate, and

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CAUSE AND EFFECT.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

by his proved ability, to rank among the leading statesmen of the nation. His selection cannot fail to evoke general commendation."

The selection of Senators Lodge and Underwood, Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate, is characterized by the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) as "a stroke of simple common sense";

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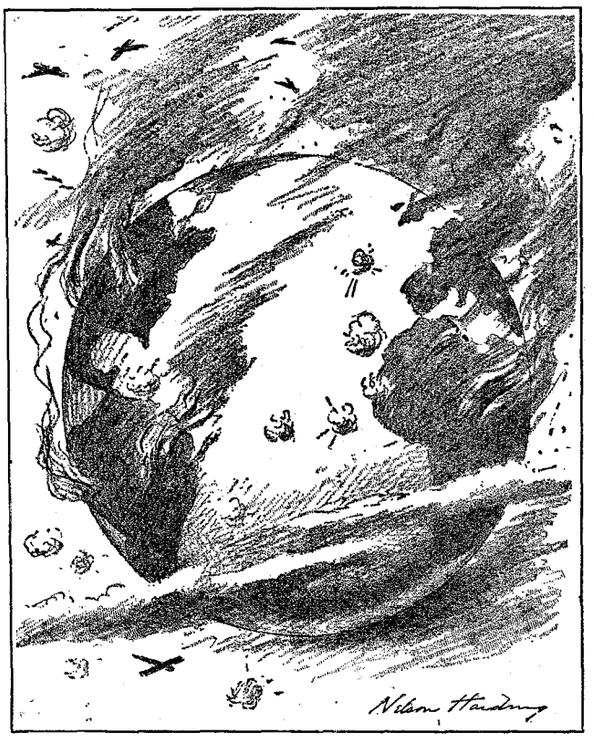
and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), after giving its unreserved approval to the delegation, remarks that "they may be depended upon not to commit themselves to any proposition which will not be sustained in the Senate." And another Democratic paper, the Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat*, after remarking that the



THE "FRONT" IN THE NEXT WAR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

President's selections "must strike the entire country as very happy ones," goes on to say:

"Mr. Harding, in sending Mr. Underwood, a Democrat, to the conference, gives a demonstration of political sagacity which might well have been shown in the selection of delegates to the Versailles conference, and which, had it been shown by then President Wilson, might have saved his great schemes for world peace from the obstruction and mutilation which followed in the Senate.

"The personnel of the delegation gives additional hope that out of the conference may come a new and effective step toward world peace. Such a result is the one thing upon which all the peoples of the earth are waiting anxiously, prayerfully, hopefully, as the solution of the greatest problem of civilization, and the ultimate destiny of the human race."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, senior Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says that our delegation "should give general satisfaction," altho—

"Some of us would have been glad to see upon the committee men of more advanced views on disarmament than President Harding is supposed to hold. For instance, if Borah could have been named, his selection would have been a guarantee of a very earnest and determined effort to produce immediate results. In the very nature of things, however, the American members must represent the President, and they cannot properly go beyond his program, which is supposed to be a very moderate one.

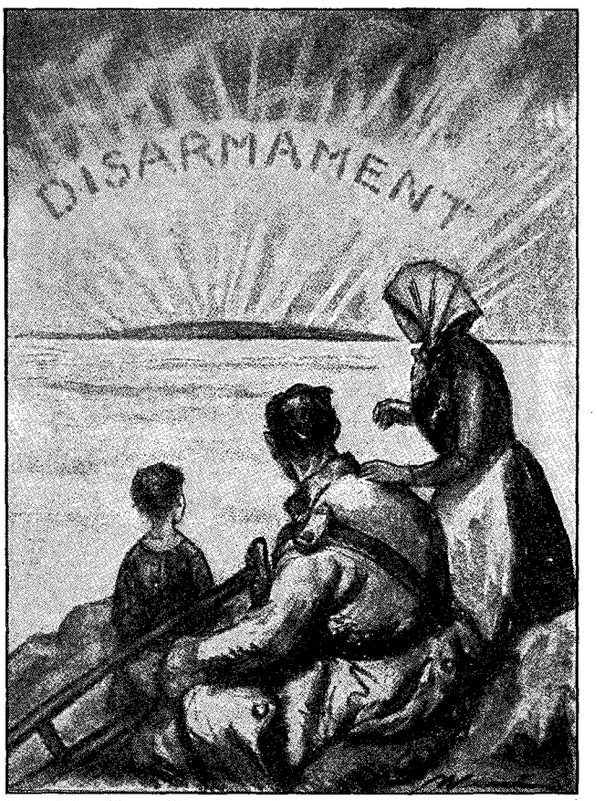
"In my opinion, it should be the policy of Democrats, as well as Republicans, to give moral support to the effort being made by this conference to promote armament reduction. President Harding's program does not go far enough to suit me, but it goes in the right direction."

"It is a very able delegation," declares Senator Borah, the most conspicuous champion of disarmament in the Senate; but he goes on to warn us that—

"It is now up to the people of this country to make their wishes known and opinions felt. It should be constantly in mind that, without the mobilized moral forces of those upon whom these crushing burdens are now falling, there is little hope that the load will be lifted. If it is not lifted, no one can prophesy what lies beyond.

"There can be no relief from taxes, no relief from expenditures and no relief from war, except through disarmament. With 5,000,000 men out of employment, with sources of revenue drying up, with a great finance committee searching for things to tax, with current expenditures of the Government amounting to from $4,500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a year, and with the Government camouflaging through deficiency appropriation bills, and otherwise, to conceal the worst, we must fully realize that, while we are pleased to have able men on the delegation, the thing which concerns us even more is, 'will we do our part?' "

Some Democratic papers, while praising the other members of the delegation, can not reconcile themselves to the presence of Senator Lodge, whom they hold chiefly responsible for our failure to enter the League of Nations. "If President Harding had omitted Senator Lodge from his delegation to the so-called Disarmament Conference his selections would have commanded, justly, universal approval, subject only to the criticism of the impropriety of going to the Senate for any of the delegates," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which characterizes the Massachusetts Senator as "an incurable malignant, a partizan scold, and in no sense a diplomat." "At least Mr. Lodge will be of little assistance to his colleagues," thinks the Richmond *News Leader*. Other papers fear that his presence at the conference may create suspicion in the Japanese delegation because of the vigorous fight he made on the Shantung agreement in the Ver-



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"AMERICA IS STILL ON THE HORIZON OF EVERY HOPE THAT EUROPE HAS . . ." *John H. Finley.*

—Weed in *Leslie's*.

sailles Treaty. But the Houston *Post* assures Japan that it need not be alarmed, because "at the time the Shantung question was under consideration, the senator's sole object was to discredit President Wilson, and any point in the treaty that seemed vulnerable, was made the specific object of attack."

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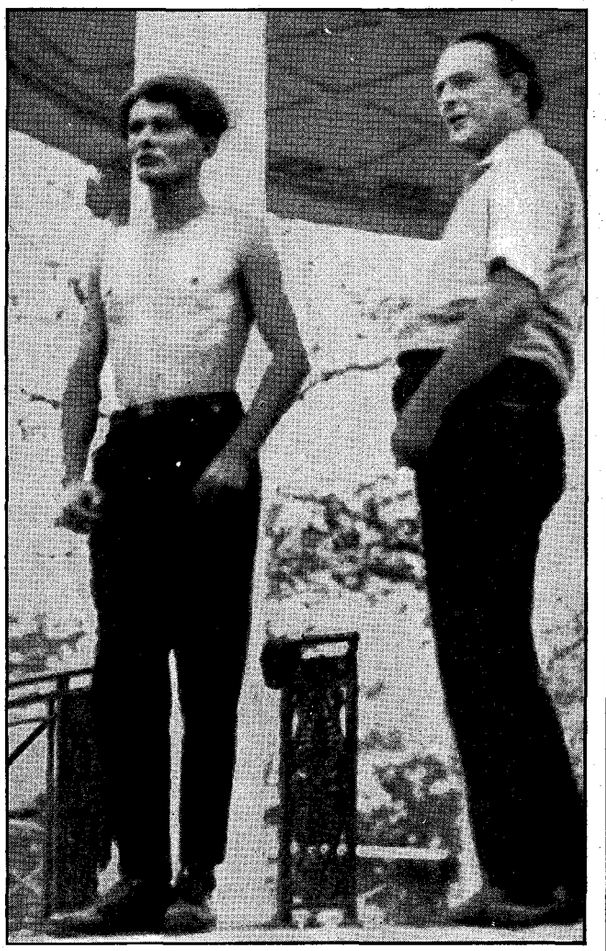
IS BUSINESS TURNING THE CORNER?

THE "POLLYANNA" ATTITUDE toward business and industrial conditions, unless it is buttressed by facts, is pretty generally considered fatuous by editors and financial writers. Industrial optimism is all right in its way, they aver, and they are as willing as the business man to admit that "the corner has been turned," and that a revival of business is just around it, but they must have facts on which to base their conclusions. When, therefore, Postmaster-General Hays tells us that the postal business of the entire country showed a marked increase last month for the first time since he took office, thus indicating improved conditions, they are inclined to look elsewhere —to other recognized business barometers—for corroboration. Since steel is considered perhaps the most authentic business barometer, they look first to that necessity in new building operations and railroad maintenance, and find that increased demand requires the opening up of furnaces which have been cold for several months past. Unemployment throughout the country, they learn, shows a slight decrease for the past few weeks, and Secretary of Labor Davis announces that unemployment is not so general as his figures of 5,735,000 unemployed led us to believe. This total, he says, included great numbers of persons upon whose earnings no one actually is dependent. In fact, "not since May has a week gone by that brought forth as many encouraging developments as the one just passed," declared the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* on September 12th.



Photograph by International

A "SHORN LAMB OF LABOR" ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

The "selling" of unemployed in Boston Common to the highest bidders for their services is a striking feature of the present industrial depression; but while this was going on last week, Massachusetts officials also reported that an increasing number of men were finding jobs.

According to *Bradstreet's* (New York) building permits exceed those of any month since April, and *Dun's Review* (New York) tells us that business failures are fewer. The higher prices for cotton and wheat, thinks Secretary Hoover, will stabilize conditions in the agricultural industry, and the increased demand from Europe for these staples is expected to put new life into the export business. Incidentally, it is pointed out, much of the money received for their crops will be spent by the farmers for commodities, which in turn will create a demand for manufactured goods. Thus will the unemployment situation be alleviated. At the present time, reports William A. Winburn in the New York *Commercial*, "there are few, if any, cotton mills in the South that are not operating."

Besides an increased demand for pig iron (the basis of all steel and iron manufactures) copper is being consumed in larger quantities. And the money situation, "which made for uncertainty a year ago, is practically normal as far as necessary bank credits are concerned," says the Springfield *Union*. "There is as much money in this country as ever," cheerfully adds the Washington *Herald*, for the benefit of many who have seen less of it than usual lately, and another optimistic note is sounded by the Birmingham *News*, which quotes the Federal Reserve Board's recent finding that "the volume of trade in July, measured in dollars, is but 15 per cent. less than that of July, 1920, a year of admitted prosperity and great business activity." But one of the most encouraging symptoms of a revival in trade, thinks the New York *Globe*, is the increase in car movements and in net earnings of the large railroads.

In a careful survey of the dry goods and grocery trades from Boston to Seattle and from Minneapolis to New Orleans by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, we are told that these barometric businesses agree that "deflation has been accomplished," and that "whatever loss has been occasioned the readjustment has been charged off and absorbed." As this business daily finds:

"Mercantile stocks are generally reduced to a minimum.

"Liquidation has proceeded very commonly to its practical completion and price deflation has 'touched bottom.'

"Shelves are bare, both with retailers and wholesalers, and buying is proceeding on the basis of actual commercial necessity.

"Crops are not satisfactory in staples of grain and foodstuffs; acreage is reduced and condition not up to standard. As an offset, however, accumulations from 1920 crops are well cleared.

"Credits are easier, banks are supporting sound borrowers, collections are satisfactory and rates comfortable.

"Everywhere there is evidence of a promising fall trade, with no lack of practical buying power and a very real necessity to replenish trade and family stocks.

"With scarcely an exception the tone of public sentiment is optimistic, tempered with conservatism. The belief prevails that revival is unmistakably at hand."

Other indications of business prosperity mentioned in the New York *American* by B. C. Forbes, a keen financial observer, are: Increased shipments of automobiles, particularly Franklin, Ford and Studebaker types; an increase in the consumption of gasoline (over last year) of hundreds of thousands of gallons a day; increased output and sales of cash registers; American Woolen Company mills running almost at capacity; and record-breaking exports of grain. Moreover, says the Philadelphia *Record*, "there is more business in hides and leather, increasing demand for silk goods, 23,000 fewer idle railway cars for the week ending September 12th, and an improved raw wool market." And Western farmers, "with one of the greatest corn crops ever known" "are starting in to buy again with something of their usual snap," we are told by the New York *Evening Mail*. "All these things," concludes the Rochester *Post-Express*. "indicate a revival of business." Continues this paper:

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THE VISION OF THE JOBLESS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

GOT HIM PULLING AWAY FROM THE PLATE, ANYHOW.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

DARK AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE HOME PLATE.

"No boom in business, however, is indicated. That will come, but it is farther away than the coming winter; perhaps, two years away. But stocks are depleted to the point of exhaustion. Prices have come down a bit, so that buying is stimulated. Purchases mean work for many. Work, in turn, will induce further purchases, and the general tone of business will be better. One sign not mentioned, because so many regard it as unreliable, is the more favorable tendency in the stock market. But whatever one may think of the stock market, it has an uncanny way of anticipating the trend of business, and is generally far ahead of the actual coming into being of changed business conditions. It not infrequently happens that when business changes for the better or the worse, the stock market gives no sign of knowledge of the fact, because it has already discounted the change."

Fifteen principal cities of the United States show that between July 15th and August 15th there was an increase in the retail price of food from 1 per cent., in Minneapolis, to 8 per cent. in Rochester. While it is a time-honored view that a return of higher prices is almost certain to bring prosperity with it—that "business is always good when prices are rising"—this view is not shared by the Springfield *Republican*, which reminds us that "a rise in the cost of food and clothing is a disadvantage to the unemployed." The conservative *Journal of Commerce* likewise differs with this generally accepted view, and characterizes it as merely a "delusion." In this paper's opinion—

"The truth about the price situation is that the decline in values which has been going on more or less steadily for nearly eighteen months was apparently checked during August. Commercial price indexes for that month show a slight increase. This might be regarded as only a passing phase of the situation were it not that trade authorities now quite unanimously forecast an advance in prices in a number of lines, due to the fact that accumulated stocks of goods have become greatly reduced. . . .

"There is nothing in the experience of the past two years throughout the world to furnish the slightest warrant for the belief that there is a connection between prices and prosperity, or even for the view that advancing prices are usually accompanied by more active and prosperous business conditions. Those who now thoughtlessly call for high prices and forecast prosperity as a result of them have a very heavy responsibility to carry. Business is at its soundest when prices are as nearly normal or stable as possible, and when, therefore the element of hazard is at the lowest ebb.

"To encourage reckless price manipulation or to urge a banking policy which would presumably create a fresh quantity of loose credit and thereby enable the artificial raising of prices, is practically to advocate the adoption of the cheap money policy as a quick road to success."

Real obstacles to a present revival of business which cannot be ignored are pointed out by editors, bankers, merchants and manufacturers who believe that a situation cannot be improved by glossing over concrete facts. A survey by the National Surety Company of New York, covering every State in the Union, for instance, finds that several obstacles are: The lack of buying power on the part of the public; the economic collapse in many foreign countries; the instability of the raw material markets throughout the world; the heavy indebtedness of many producers and distributors; unliquidated stocks of various kinds; high freight rates; wide-spread unemployment, and heavy corporation and other taxes. Uncertainty about the tax and tariff legislation now before Congress is also causing business to hesitate, it is widely believed. The chief difficulty, writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, "is the paralysis of the buying power of Europe." And even that, adds Mr. Sullivan, undoubtedly has passed the worst. In France, for instance, say dispatches, more workers are employed than before the war, and only two thousand less factories.

Another factor instrumental in retarding the return to normal conditions, thinks *Financial America* (New York), is the railroad wage increase since 1917, "which the public is paying, although this is not generally recognized by the average layman." Still another factor, in the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is the high cost of steel products. According to the Socialist New York *Call*, however, "prosperity can come only when the farmer has a fair price for his products and the workingman receives a living wage," and the *American Economic Review* declares that "the purchasing power of the established week's work was from 20 to 30 per cent. less in 1918 than in the '90's." Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, maintains in a Washington *Star* interview that "the railroads of the country must bring the cost of transportation down before the present industrial conditions can be made much better."

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"I CANNOT BUT ACCOUNT IT A MONUMENAL ACCOMPLISHMENT"
THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HARDING ADMINISTRATION
HARDING
HARDING

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"GOOD WORK, WARREN!"

—Kirby in the New York *Evening World.*

"YOU'RE NOT MUCH, BUT SUCH AS YOU BE, YOU'RE MINE!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

DEMOCRATIC RAPS AT MR. HARDING'S LETTER.

SIX MONTHS OF HARDING

THAT the Harding Administration has both ruined and resurrected the country in six months seems proved by the opposite allegations of the Democratic and Republican party organs which review its work on the basis of the President's letter telling of Republican achievements. As viewed from California, the Oakland *Tribune* is sure that Congress has seldom made a worse record, while the Buffalo *Evening News*, seeing it from another angle, is positive that this Administration has done more for the general welfare of the country than any previous one has recorded in the same length of time. Reduced expenditures, the establishment of the Budget Bureau, restriction of immigration during a period of wide-spread unemployment, control of the packing industry, formal declaration of peace with Germany, the conference on the limitation of armaments, creation of the Veterans' Bureau, and the extension of credits to farmers are some of the items which the President mentions with pride. And "they make a formidable list of accomplishments," thinks the Detroit *Free Press*. Strangely enough, notes the Independent Springfield *Republican*, "the ratification of the Colombian reparation treaty and the defeat of the soldiers' bonus bill were not mentioned." *The Republican* and many Democratic papers observe that the President's letter was issued as a campaign document to aid in the special Senatorial election in New Mexico on September 20th, and that on this account the letter loses some of its force. "It was a stump speech instead of a report of progress by the President of the United States," avers the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.).

After noting that half the present total expenditures of the Government arise from the wars of the past, and congratulating the country on being able to "balance revenue and expenditures at a time when deficits are the rule throughout the world," the President continues in his letter:

"We shall be greatly aided in a policy of progressively reducing expenditure by the Budget law, Republican in origin, design, enactment and execution. It was quickly followed by the enactment of the Immigration law, calculated both to limit the inflow of population during a period of depression and to hasten the day when we may effect the true Americanization of all newcomers to our shores.

"The series of measures looking to the amelioration of conditions in the great agricultural industries would, in other times, have constituted a striking legislative product of a year's session. These include the law for the control of the packing industry, the act for the regulation of grain exchanges, and the law for the extension of credits to farmers, through the War Finance Corporation, to enable them to carry their crops until the markets will absorb them.

"The establishment of a Veterans' Bureau insures a consummation of those reforms in caring for our disabled men which were inaugurated by Executive order.

"We may confidently hope, I am sure, that after the recess and before the end of the extraordinary session Congress will adopt both the tariff and taxation measures, and that along with these it will pass the bill to permit funding the debts owed us by foreign governments. This, I hope, will shortly be followed by arrangements under which the debtor countries will begin paying interest on their obligations.

"Likewise I am confident that the bill facilitating the funding of the debt of the railways to the United States will become law during the extraordinary session, thus insuring a large and immediate demand for employment of men now idle."

"The budget system may be called the most important accomplishment thus far under the new Administration," believes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), and the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune* (Rep.) predict that this will save the Government hundreds of millions of dollars. The Independent Salt Lake *Telegram* also mentions as a sign of progress that section of the new revenue laws which lightens the income tax load for families with incomes of less than $5,000 a year. Aside from accomplishments generally enumerated by sympathetic editors, however, "Mr. Harding has given the country a Cabinet that has met warm approval, he has sent Wood to the Philippines, and he has himself made a most favorable impression upon the country by his own personality," maintains the Independent Republican Boston *Herald*. As the Republican Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel* sums up the first six months of the Harding régime:

"Few men have had the difficulties to cope with that have confronted President Harding. He took office at a time when, as the direct result of his predecessor's high-handed and self-willed policies, the machinery of government was in a well-nigh hopeless tangle, the prestige of the nation abroad had sunk nearly to the zero point, and the United States was faced with the staggering task of paying for a frenzied orgy of spending.

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"After two years without active hostilities, this country was still in a state of war with the Central Powers. The railroads were practically helpless as a result of the manhandling they had undergone at the hands of the Railroad Administration; the Post-office Department was in a state of stagnation; the Shipping Board's costly wooden play-ships were costing more every day; business, agriculture, disabled soldiers, and immigration—all needed attention.

"It was a task to appal any man, however able, and especially a task to appal the man whose head was not in the clouds, and whose eyes saw to the last detail conditions that existed. But it didn't discourage the President. First and foremost of his achievements is the peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Second in importance is the calling of the disarmament conference. Reorganization of the Government on business lines has taken place along with the establishment of peace. Congress has made this year's bill for running the government three-quarters of a billion dollars less than last year's account. The Post-office has been made to show signs of life and a desire to serve the public. Financial aid has been arranged for the farmers, and the relief of disabled veterans has been consolidated and speeded up. The disgraceful waste of the Shipping Board's wooden ships has been brought to an end, and the railroads have been given relief from their crippled condition. At the same time, the tariff and tax laws, although not yet completed, give promise of real improvement, and the new immigration law stands as a truly necessary and beneficial piece of legislation. No less important than any of these is the coming conference on unemployment which the President has called. It is one more step toward the recovery of the United States from the dizziness of war times."

The Democratic viewpoint, however, is somewhat different. "There is a vast difference between Republican promise and Republican performance," declares the Independent Newark *Evening News*. Quoting the part of the President's letter in which he expresses hope that debtor countries soon will begin paying interest on their obligations, the Democratic Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says, "we are also confident that the 5,000,000 workers now out of employment in this country hope with equal fervor that they will soon be back at work, but none of them can eat hope, be clothed with it, or pay house rent with it."

"The greatest amount of credit is claimed for effecting economies in the cost of Government," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "but the President will have great difficulty in defending this claim." For, according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), "the first month of the new fiscal year, as compared with July a year ago, shows a current deficit of $113,000,000." And the Independent Omaha *World-Herald* makes the charge that the boasted savings will chiefly lighten the tax burdens of the rich through the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the higher surtax rates on large individual incomes. The tariff bill, too, is—

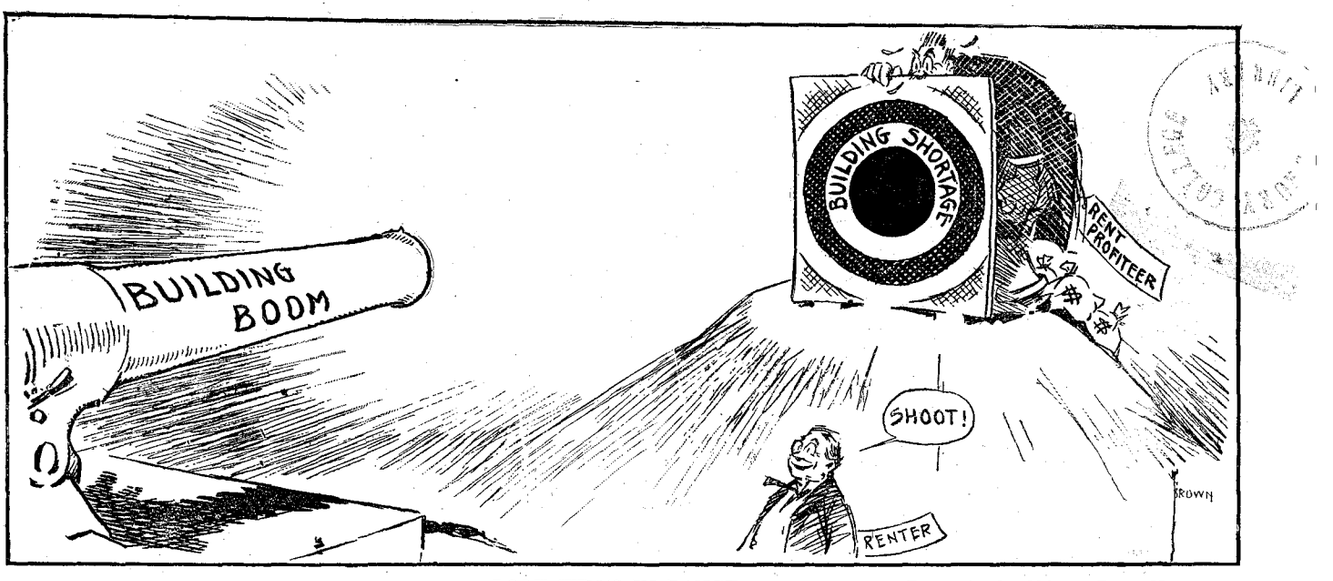
"designed still further to favor the great manufacturing interests whose taxes are so handsomely reduced, by artificially increasing the cost of living to the American people."

Moreover—

"President Harding speaks in praise of the 'War Finance Corporation Act,' which was used by the Administration to kill the Norris bill for farm relief, and from which was eliminated a provision for the purchase of $100,000,000 of farm loan bonds, while there was written into it another provision authorizing a loan of $500,000,000 to the railroads. He praises also the bill, sponsored by Senator Penrose, to give Secretary Mellon arbitrary power to deal as he pleases with $10,000,000,000 of foreign loans, the interest on which has long defaulted. If such measures and policies as these have inspired anything but popular disgust and distrust in this great section of the Middle West, we have been unable to discover it."

IMPORTANCE OF THE LANDIS WAGE DECISION

"IT READS LIKE an Emancipation Proclamation," begins an enthusiastic Boston editor, who tells his readers that Judge Landis's settlement of the Chicago building trades controversy is one of the most momentous decisions ever handed down in the history of the United States building industry. It is momentous because it will affect building conditions everywhere for the better, stimulate building, give work to the unemployed, and reduce rents, agree a score of editors, and its importance would seem to be indicated by the fact that representatives of both labor and employers from Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City and Philadelphia were on hand to hear Judge Landis read his decision on September 7. The Judge, it will be remembered, was chosen by both sides as arbiter after the builders and the building trades unions of Chicago found themselves unable to agree on a new scale of wages last spring and construction work was being held up throughout the city. The decision, which may be altered in some particulars, was, in effect, a cut in wages and a revision of the rules of work. For the old flat wage scale of $1.25 an hour for skilled and $1.00 for unskilled labor, the Judge substituted a scale varying with the type of labor involved, some cuts being as much as one-third, but averaging about 12½ per cent., according to a Chicago *Daily News* analysis. Coupled with the elemination of restrictions on labor-saving machinery and materials, standardization of overtime



LOOK WHO'S IN RANGE! —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

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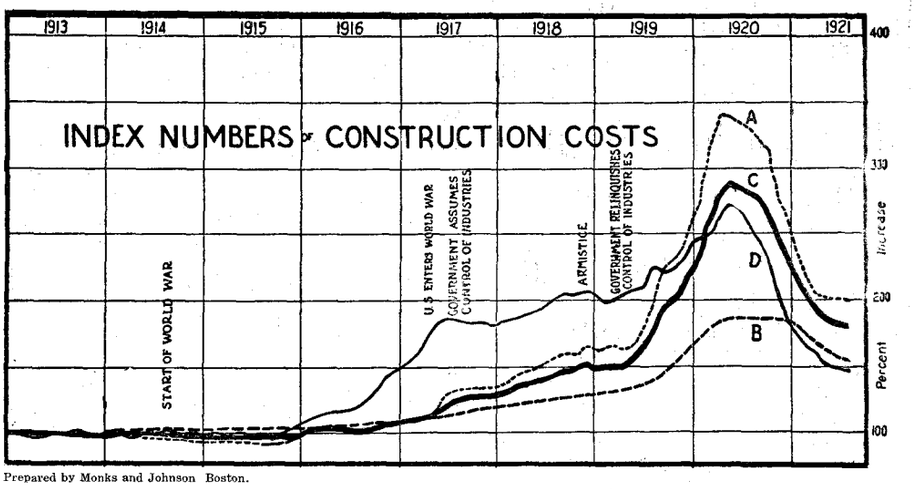
pay and the ending of various wasteful practises on the part of both employers and employees, a total saving of 20 per cent. may be accomplished, say the Chicago news writers. The trouble was not simply a matter of wages, said the Judge in his decision, for the real malady "lurked in a maze of conditions created to give the parties a monopoly and in rules designed to produce waste for the mere sake of waste, all combining to bring about an insufferable situation."

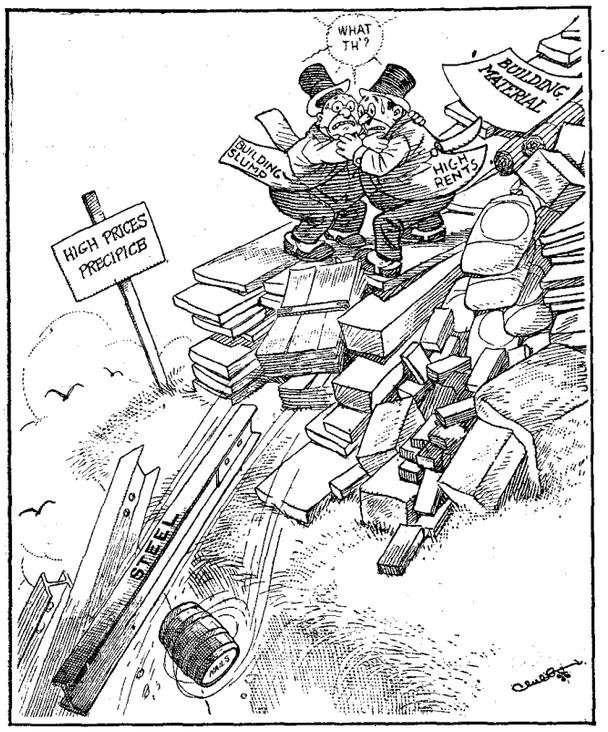
Architects, builders and contractors in Chicago thoroughly approve of the Landis findings, according to the daily papers of that city. Judge Landis, declares the Chicago *Evening Post* editorially, "has freed both labor and capital from a situation of their own contriving that threatened to strangle them both. The city owes him a new debt of gratitude." The new wage scale, in the opinion of *The Daily News*, effects "very substantial reduction in the aggregate cost of buildings and should help to stimulate construction and betterments long deferred by reason of prohibitive costs," while the new working rules "put the industry on a new and higher plane." Judge Landis, agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, "has knocked down a pernicious and destructive system of operation which prevailed in the building trades, and which kept the people from getting the homes they needed. He has obtained a settlement which removes an obstruction to industry and housing." If the workers keep the promises made by their leaders and remain steadily at work at the new rates, asserts *The Journal*, "no laws will be needed to curb rent hogs and the average worker can once more aspire toward the ownership of a home."



Prepared by Monks and Johnson Boston.

FOUR REASONS WHY BUILDING IS EXPECTED TO REVIVE.

Building material prices (A) are descending from the peak, wages (B) are falling, aided by Judge Landis's decision in Chicago, while cost of all commodities (D) and of completed buildings (C) are descending as shown by the curves. Thus the way is being cleared for new building.



SLIPPING.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

Great as is the service which Judge Landis has rendered to his own city, the greatest benefit to be derived from his decision, thinks the Washington *Star*, "lies in the establishing of an example of common-sense equity which should be swiftly emulated from the Atlantic to the Pacific." It seems to the Newark *News* that the decision "reflects truly the public attitude toward labor's reach for the scepter of industrial tyranny. It goes to the root of causes for the continued excess cost of living and a disjointed economic situation based on uneven prices that are to the extent of sixty to eighty per cent. either excess wage costs or artificial production standards, and most often both.

While the Chicago building trades unions which had agreed upon Judge Landis as an arbiter were pledged to abide by his decision, many individual workers were highly displeased with the wage cuts and some of them decided to take vacations. The Socialist *Leader* in the near-by city of Milwaukee reports that the feelings of the workers were conveyed in expressions like these: "As a judge of the wages a workingman should get, the Judge is a good baseball umpire"; "Let the Judge put on overalls and work for a while as a plumber and see what it's worth." While it believes that Judge Landis is "as fair a man as could be found in Chicago," his wage award "was a great disappointment to Chicago workers," in the opinion of the Chicago *Labor News*. This spokesman for Chicago labor believes that the Judge was not well informed on living conditions and therefore did not sufficiently take into consideration the high cost of rent, food and fuel in the city, and it feels that when he learns the facts he will revise his decision to the satisfaction of the workers. "Landis Soaks Workers," is the headline which conveys the sentiments of the Chicago *New Majority*, organ of the Farm-Labor Party. *The Labor Review* (Memphis) while grievously disappointed with the Landis decision, tells the men to "accept the award." The somewhat conservative labor journal, *Union* (Indianapolis), thinks that the Chicago workers should abide by the verdict. But, it adds, "it is hardly to be expected that the worker will be enthusiastic in accepting wage reductions when he has a private conviction that the contractor is pulling down excessive profits." *Labor* (Washington, D. C.) likewise regrets the wage cuts, which it considers disproportionate to the very small decline in living costs. But, it adds, if the award "eventuates in a building movement as it should, the workers and all other classes of citizens will be benefited. This is the silver lining to the reduced wage cloud."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

"Big loan can save Austria"—and a lot of others.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Now if Russia gets a square meal, do we get a square deal?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Never try to take the beam out of your eye if it's a sunbeam.—*Washington Post.*

Lenin and Trotzky are a combination in restraint of trade.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Won't some nice Balkan State take a mandate for West Virginia?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Sometimes a movie hero is one who sits through it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The line of least resistance in Russia will be Hoover's breadline.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Protect the birds. The dove brings peace and the stork brings tax-exemptions.—*Birmingham News.*

Probably those signals from Mars are flashes of protest against disarmament.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

If the armament conference runs up the S. O. S. sign, it will stand for Same Old Suspicion.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The thing labor unions throughout the world seem to be unable to see is how hire ever can be lower.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The German business man probably will not regard a filled order blank as a "scrap of paper."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Another thing that delays the return to normal is the theory that business is equipped with a self-starter.—*Boston Post.*

Will that unemployment conference take up the cases of the Democratic ex-office-holders?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

All the railroads but one are worrying about motor competition. That one belongs to Henry Ford.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The success of sharpers indicates that the buyer's strike has not yet been extended to bogus securities.—*New York Telegram.*

Our idea of retribution is the arrangement that requires one Congressman to listen to another's speeches.—*Cleveland News.*

Noah sent out a dove and it found a dry spot, but we fear the bird would have a harder time now in the U. S. A.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Civilization is becoming hard-boiled, according to an English writer. So that's it; we feared it was becoming addled.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The teeth in our laws are not the only ivory part.—*Chicago Journal.*

It is evident that the Sick Man of Europe can't digest Greece.—*Dallas News.*

The prediction of an early fall does not refer to prices.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The world has too many cranks and not enough self-starters.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Anything can happen now. A Chicago telegraph messenger was arrested for speeding.—*Kansas City Star.*

We hear about "soup to nuts." Doesn't it adequately describe our Russian relief program?—*Dallas News.*

Japan agrees to the open door in China now that she has built a high board fence around it.—*New York World.*

Another excellent frontispiece for a war history would be a life-size portrait of a tax receipt.—*Indianapolis Star.*

When a diplomat "lays his cards on the table," he usually has another deck up his sleeve.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Ignorance of the law is no excuse; neither, unfortunately, is the ignorance of law-makers.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Japan intimates she will agree to lay down her arms if western nations will agree to keep hands off.—*Manila Bulletin.*

There may be a "joker" in the German peace treaty, but it certainly hasn't raised a laugh in Berlin.—*Seattle Times.*

Well, it will be a miracle if the world manages to raise those infant republics without spanking.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Elijah being fed by the ravens had nothing on Russia being fed by the American eagle.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The way the average citizen looks at the Mingo situation: There's always something to make coal cost more.—*New York Sun.*

Athens has a newspaper written entirely in verse. Why c n't some of our poets go to Hellas?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where guns accumulate and plows decay.
> —*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Just when England seems to have the Irish question settled, some Irishman asks another question.—*American Lumberman* (Chicago).

Mexico has taken up baseball. What happened in the 1919 series convinced the Mexicans that they are well adapted to it.—*New York World.*

U. S. prohibition enforcement agents working along the east coast and along the Canadian border find there's too much whisk in whisky.—*Manila Bulletin.*

There are many who think the disarmament conference will be profitless, but there are no Washington hotel keepers among them.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Charlie Chaplin says the funniest thing in America is the clothes the women wear. Yes, brevity has ever been the soul of wit.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

An Indian named Man-Afraid-of-Nothing married a white woman in Montana not long ago, and in one week after the wedding he applied to his tribe to have his name changed.—*Boston Transcript.*

Secretary of Labor Davis declared in a speech that more than a thousand Christian Asiatics are fleeing to the United States. They'll be trying to Christianize New York next thing we hear.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"Coolidge Unhurt as Platform Collapses," says a headline. But it refers to the platform on which he was making a speech Labor Day and not the platform on which he was elected.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE FOOTBALL SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

We trust that arrangements have been made to invite representatives of the West Virginia miners to the disarmament conference.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Ireland's changed attitude towards the British proposals suggests that it is cooling down from the refusing to the fusing point.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Admission to Moscow theaters is paid in vegetables. However else it works, it is one good way to make an audience leave its vegetables at the door.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

We'll have to give poor Alaska statehood if we don't want her thoroughly ruined. She is being governed by thirty bureaus at Washington now.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Japanese are becoming expert in baseball, says a news item. This may account for Japan's increasing proficiency in stealing bases in the Pacific.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Fort Scott *Tribune* has reasons for believing there must be some connection between this headline, "Thousands of Barrels of Whisky Floating in the Atlantic," and this one, "Bring the Ocean to Chicago."—*Kansas City Star.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN'S HOPE IN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

ANY WHO MAY THINK BRITAIN INSINCERE about disarmament and the coming conference at Washington will at least be interested in the earnest way the British press are taking it. "The most important initiative by any government in the history of mankind . . . so vital to humanity the world over that its failure would mean world disaster." With such superlatives, which rouse confirmatory echoes all over England, the editor of the London *Times* characterizes the gathering. The London *Telegraph* hails the announcement of the conference, hardly less enthusiastically, as "the best news which has gladdened the world since the guns ceased firing in Europe." It is noteworthy that the English editors speak of it as a "Disarmament Conference," which both Secretary Hughes and President Harding have warned the nations that, in the present state of world history, it can hardly be. It is strictly a conference for the limitation of armaments, they explain. All England, insists *The Times* editor, is beginning to understand that "anything tending to prevent fresh competition in armaments is salutary." He adds, however, that "the mere limitation of armaments can lead nowhere unless that limitation comes out of sound and concordant policy." Hence the almost universal agreement in the British press that, in the words of the London *Daily Telegraph*, "Mr. Harding has shown his wisdom in recognizing that armament rests on policy, and therefore policy is to be discust first." *The Telegraph* is in substantial agreement with the slogan for the conference which, according to *The Times* editor, "*The Times* and its associated newspapers adopted some weeks ago—'It must not fail!'" From the other side of the political fence comes equally enthusiastic endorsement. An agreement between the United States and the British Empire on the great principles on which world policy ought to be based, announced Premier Lloyd George before Parliament, "would be an absolute guarantee of the peace of the world," and the surest way to make a success of any disarmament conference, the Premier added, "is first of all to come to an understanding about the Pacific." The problems of humanity were yesterday in the German Ocean, the Premier went on, "they may be to-day in the Atlantic Ocean, and they may pass to-morrow into the Pacific." The London *Evening Standard*, agreeing, argues that the basis of any conference must be a better understanding, "in which the British Empire, the United States, Japan, and China, the four powers primarily concerned in the Pacific, will be comprehended." The editor goes on, somewhat dubiously:

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

UNCLE SAM (to John Bull, France, Japan, et al.): "Say, you fellows, why don't you come under this umbrella, and keep out of the sun?"
—Thomas in London *Opinion*.

"But the ideal is one of those which it is far easier to envisage than to reduce to concrete form, and we are afraid that the expression of a pious hope advances but little the realization of such an understanding. In regard to the Pacific things will not come right of themselves. The tendency is rather for them to go wrong. There is no need to emphasize the desirability of a complete understanding with the United States, or the tragic undesirability of the failure of such an understanding. But there is, perhaps, still need to suggest that the problem has not been solved by the mere fact that President Harding has invited the chief Powers to Washington.

"The meeting at Washington is a great opportunity, and, if full advantage is taken of it, may well prove the starting point of a new and better era. But every opportunity is also a risk, and the missing of this opportunity would not simply leave matters no better than they were.

"It would leave them worse than before. Failure to agree would not be the mere disappointment of a hope; it would be a positive enlargement of a difficulty."

"At present the cloud over the Pacific is no larger than a man's hand," observes *The Daily Telegraph*, which agrees with *The Evening Standard* and *The Times* that England's position as an ally of Japan and a friend of America involves particular responsibilities. With good-will, "there is every hope that the cloud can be dispelled." It is admitted that———

"Minor difficulties will have to be smoothed away before the gathering assembles at Washington, but the first stage has been passed. The atmosphere has undergone a welcome change. It looks as tho before long we need no more contemplate with the same misgivings the activities in the shipyards and engine-shops of the United States and Japan which are going on from day to day, and shall be able to view without disquietude the lead which our own Admiralty has given in cutting down the British battle strength from thirty-eight ships to twenty-three. Of the eight ships recently removed from our effective list, only four are to be replaced by new construction. That example, in association with the discarding of the Two-Power standard, can not fail to exercise a healthy influence. The Conference will assemble with the backing of public opinion, for not less in this country and the United States than in Japan, where half the national revenue is being devoted to armaments, the insistent cry is for a lightening of the burden. It is too heavy to be borne, being twice as great as it was before the Great War overwhelmed us. No country is in a condition to bear the strain on its finances, not even the United States, as its citizens have discovered. But armaments depend on policy, and the first essential is an agreement on differences of national outlook and ambitions, and when

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that has been achieved the problem of the limitation of armaments will be more than half solved."

The London *Times* is doubtful of any direct alliance between the United States and Great Britain, such as that at which Lloyd George is thought, in some quarters, to have pointed in his statement that he did not know of "any guarantee that would be equal to the United States of America and the British Empire in agreement upon the great principles upon which world policy ought to be based." "To speak candidly, American statesmen do not like a national alliance, but they do believe in firm understandings," cables the London daily's special correspondent in New York. "And if the British Premier had in his mind merely a common understanding between the powers interested in the Far East with a view to maintaining peace on the basis of open door and equality of opportunity, such common understanding would undoubtedly be welcome to the Administration." This observer asserts that "there should be no great difficulty in dealing with the problems of the Pacific in the Far East, if the delegates approach the subject with a determination to ascertain whether general principles of conduct could be adopted, and the interested nations afterwards act accordingly." Another thorny issue, which, is suggested in Paris, writes a diplomatic correspondent of the same newspaper, might fittingly be debated at Washington, "is the San Remo oil agreement between Great Britain and France, against which Washington has protested."

With regard to the basic issue of the conference, the settlement of the problem of the Pacific, this journal significantly concludes:

UNANIMOUS!

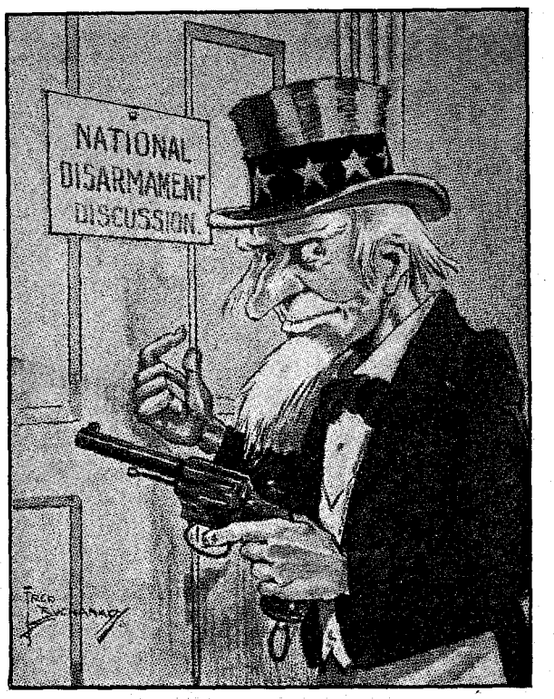
JAPAN: "My intentions, I assure you, are entirely Pacific!"
UNCLE SAM: "Sure—so are mine!"
JOHN BULL: "Same here!"

—Cheney in *The Passing Show* (London).

"As an ally of Japan and a close friend of the United States, Great Britain is in a particularly favorable position to express a view that may serve as a wise and fruitful compromise."

WILL "TINO" ENTER CONSTANTINOPLE?

AN EARLY TRIUMPHANT ENTRY of King Constantine of Greece into Constantinople, at the head of his conquering army, is the chief topic of conversation throughout Greece, reports a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*. A section of the press talks of a Greek occupation of the Turkish capital, "as if it were a foregone conclusion." These aspirations, of course, take no account of the attitude of Great Britain, whose press bristles with plain hints that the British Government will not permit Greek control of the Golden Horn. The Turks themselves, judging by the most recently reported expressions of opinion in their press, also feel that England may save their ancient capital. The Turkish attitude is summed up in the article on page 19 of this issue, headed "Turkish Lamentations."



A BRITISH THRUST AT UNCLE SAM'S INTENTION.

UNCLE SAM: "Say—I'm all out to carry the vote of this country."

—Buchanan in *The Bystander* (London)

If Constantine, who has shown himself able to overcome numerous obstacles, finally succeeds in occupying Constantinople, observes Mr. Martin J. Donahoe, the *Chronicle* correspondent, "the only unfulfilled prophecy of a Greek priest, who has made some remarkably correct predictions, will come true." Probably the Entente Powers and the League of Nations will put their foot down on such an attempt, he admits, but———

"There lives at Janina, Northern Greece, Papa Johannes, an Orthodox priest, who holds a contrary belief . . .

"His fame as a prophet has spread throughout Greece.

"He foretold the European War a month before the outbreak; predicted the wresting of Jerusalem from the Turks; the death of King Alexander; the duration of the Venezelist régime; and the return of Constantine to the throne . . .

"One of his prophecies is still unfulfilled. He declares that—

"Before the end of October, 1921, Constantine XIV., at the head of his army, will enter the Turkish capital.

"The present King Constantine is the first of Greece, but the 14th of the Byzantine Empire.

"The Janina prophet adds: 'At the moment of Constantine's triumph something terrible will befall him.' This would seem to presage the death of the King in the hour of victory.

"Although not superstitious, the King attaches credence to the latest prediction. When informed of it, he said:

"'Let me once enter Constantinople; I don't care what happen to me afterwards.'"

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EAST VS. WEST IN THE MADRAS RIOTS

LABOR TROUBLES in the mill area of Madras, helped on by the Non-Cooperative propaganda of Mr. Gandhi and his adherents, are given as the cause of the riots in that neighborhood on August 29th. This is the report of the India Office, we learn from London dispatches, which relate further that the police were compelled to fire on the mob, and six persons were killed and twenty-one wounded. Troops were summoned to assist the police and restored order without further

JOHN BULL BUSY.

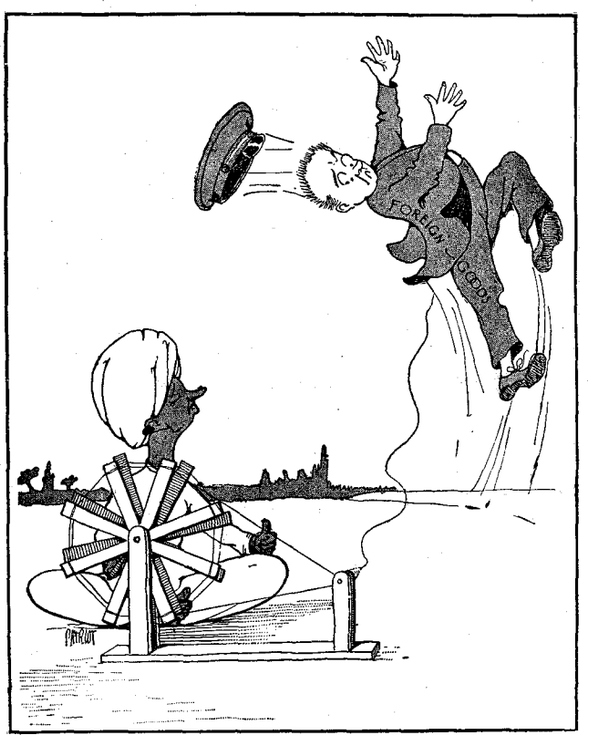
—*Dziennik Chicagoski.*

fighting. Meanwhile, these dispatches tell us also of an attack by 4000 Moplahs on British troops near Mongarn. The troops were proceeding by motor towards Malapuram when the attack occurred, in which an assistant police chief and two soldiers were killed, and several were wounded. Serious casualties were suffered by the Moplahs. These disturbances bring up anew what some have called the "mystery of Gandhi-ism" to which we find a key in the British Bombay *Times of India*, which says that "racialism and unrest are the two main elements of Gandhi-ism." Racialism to the Hindu means East versus West, it seems, and the "supposed opposition" between two ideals of life, one of which is "supposed to be active, materialistic, non-religious," and the other "passive, philosophical, religious." Mr. Gandhi is taken to be the champion of the latter against the former as represented by the British Government, and is "quite clearly the main force behind Gandhi-ism, felt rather than expressed, and affords the atmosphere through which all events are viewed." This racial sentiment leads even those who are not really non-cooperators in the strict sense, to help Mr. Gandhi with cash and general support, and we read:

"To Mohammedans of a certain type, East versus West means Mohammedanism as a conquering power against the world, and the defeat of Turkey stands for the fall of Mohammedanism as a World Power. Their racialism is therefore of a different type to that of the Hindu, though combined with it for present purposes. The second chief factor behind Gandhi-ism, is the unrest caused by the war, which has thrown men off their mental balance and spread like a fever in the blood. To a standard like that of Gandhi-ism therefore flock all the discontented and the worried, while even those who do not actually join it feel a certain vague sympathy with one who promises good things and a return to a Golden Age however unsubstantial. If, however, this is the soil in which the plant grows, undoubtedly the root is Mr. Gandhi himself. We have no wish to imitate our opponents by disparaging everyone and everything on the opposite side. Mr. Gandhi is a big man and in his own peculiar way a great man. He is a true idealist and such men are always rare. No one can read his best writings without feeling that there is a kind of pure simplicity about them which is very attractive. Moreover as a saint and sadhu he is the beau ideal of Hindu culture and thus attracts them in a way in which no mere politicians could do. Nor again can his appeal against materialism as such be resisted even by his opponents who would be only too glad to have him on their side as a reformer, however much they oppose him as a politician. To the Mohammedan extremists of course he appears in a different guise. Hinduism and Hindu ideals are nothing to them. He is a useful tool in their hands in stirring up strife. He is too strong to be discarded at present tho they will gladly do so at the first possible moment when Pan-Mohammedanism has been sufficiently roused."

Racialism, unrest, and the personality of Mr. Gandhi are therefore the chief factors behind Gandhi-ism, says *The Times of India*, and to these must be added all the individual grievances of men or bodies of men, which are naturally exploited by the agitators to every possible extent, and it adds:

"Grievances of laborers, cultivators, Government servants, landlords—all are fomented quite regardless of consequences or justice in the hope of snatching some advantage over Government in a country where everything is put down to the debit and little to the credit of Government. On the other hand Gandhi-ism is badly weakened by many other factors. First and foremost is Mr. Gandhi himself, who is probably as much a puzzle to his followers as to his opponents, as is shown by their mystified queries as to the reasons for certain of his actions and his replies which can only leave them more mystified than before. He pours forth a stream of *obiter dicta* on all possible subjects in a way which is simply bewildering. He is also essentially unpractical and his attempt to regenerate India through the *charka* must seem madness to those of his followers who are not completely blind. He has no political program beyond vague demands for Swaraj (self-rule), nor has he shown constructive ability in any work he has undertaken. Moreover he has become a tyrant and his autocracy is strongly resented in certain circles, more particularly in the Deccan where incipient revolt is already showing its head. Dividing tendencies in fact are bound to arise everywhere as time goes on which will cause the movement



MR. GHANDI'S MACHINE GUN.

Mr. Ghandi believes that home industry is a finer weapon against the foreigner than the Lewis gun.

—*Looker-On* (London).

to lose cohesion and force. Secondly, there is the fundamental division between Hindu and Mohammedan interests."

In fact, this British Indian paper goes on to say, the aims of the Hindu and Mohammedan are "as far apart as the poles,

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and nothing can unite them save opposition." Thirdly, we are told—

"There is the non-Brahmin movement which is very powerful in the south of India. It is backed by millions, is strongly anti-non-cooperationist and a standing disproof of the claims of the N.-C.-O. to represent the 'country.' Fourthly, there are the many interests attacked by the movement. When landlords find their tenants excited to revolt, and millowners their laborers, when traders and lawyers are asked to ruin themselves and parents find their children dragged from school they are apt to look with a jaundiced eye upon those who stir up the mud in this way. Next is the exceedingly poor quality of most of the agitators. This is especially the case in Sind where many of these men are the lowest of the low. . . . Lastly there is the basic fact that however Eastern may be their sympathies, the sensible man can see no practical alternative to the British Government at present because the different elements which compose the millions of India dislike and fear each other more than they dislike and fear the British. They do recognize in their heart of hearts that whatever its mistakes the British Government is essentially just, fair and upright and the Mohammedan has no intention of substituting the Brahmin, or the Hindu the Mohammedan, for his present rulers. This is our reading in short compass of the forces on either side."

TURKISH LAMENTATIONS

CALAMITY AND MISFORTUNE is the familiar portion of Turkey since the earliest days of her history, dolorously complain some Turkish newspapers, which tell us that while the Turks have "never enjoyed a day of respite, the blow dealt to us by Greece in Anatolia is the most bloody and terrible of all." Nevertheless, in all this vociferous lamentation we find an occasional shyly hopeful minor chord to the effect that Europe will save Turkey if Turkey can't save herself. Thus the *Tevhid-i-Efkiar* declares:

"The Turk is too proud to bow his head before the Greek. History, humanity, Islamism, honor, independence and liberty are all against it. The Turk knows that to live under the Greek yoke is a thousand times worse than death, to which we shall never submit; nor can we allow the other races in the Near East who are united to us by moral and economic bonds to submit. Neither the Near East nor any of the great European powers, France and Italy, will tolerate the decisive victory of Greece. Knowing these facts, and being confident of the justice of our cause, in spite of the Greek advance, we have certainly not given up the hope that the outcome will be favorable to us."

That Fate is on the side of the big battalions, however, is the belief of the Constantinople *Ileri*, which says it is well to wait for the final outcome, as the final verdict is to be rendered by arms, and it significantly remarks that "to-day all the Turks and Moslems in the world are putting their hope on self-sacrificing and brave little Turkey." But eloquent words and forceful writing cannot compete with the voice of the sword, admits this Turkish daily, which adds:

"We are not pursuing an offensive war, but are defending our boundaries, our rights, our nationality and our independence. For this reason we are shedding the best blood of our youth.

"We Turks have seen many evil days, but to-day our position is not only bad, but it is a difficult one because the enemy is fighting on our territory, which spoils our calculations. We made a mistake after the second victory at In Eunne. It was not right to leave everything to our arms to win. The Turks ought to be not only soldiers but diplomats also."

On the other hand, it would appear that the *Peyan Sabah* believes that diplomacy might as well frankly express itself in the realization of "knowing when you're licked," for while it is the obligation of a nation to fight to the uttermost in a war for right and truth, that is to say, it is "a national duty not to submit readily to a victorious enemy," still "in the canon law of our religion there is a limit put to every duty" and this journal wonders whether this is not true "also in regard to our obligation to oppose, which we referred to above." We read then:

"For two years we have been repeating that the impossible policy of Angora may lead us into serious trouble and does not promise any benefit to our government or nation. Perhaps we may point to the battle of In Eunne and other places where the glorious achievements of our soldiers reminded us of Plevna and Silistra; but in any case, destruction is our end, because in reality we are fighting not Greece, but Europe. Is it not a fact that the inevitable outcome of such a conflict will lead us to dissolution? Those who do not care to understand such a plain truth are either traitors or ignorant, and therefore they are not worthy to enjoy our confidence or to remain in their offices.

IN THE EAST.

THE TURK: "But you are strangling me!"
WESTERN CAPITALISM: "No, I am only curing you with . . . . civil remedies!"
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"What can even the most optimistic among us expect now that Kutahia and Eski-Shehir have fallen? Are we still to drive the Greeks from Smyrna to the sea? Alas, very likely we shall be obliged to sacrifice Angora also, and retreat to Sivas, and then we shall resist to the last. Is not that so? But what will be our gain? Only those can favor such a foolish policy who depend for their living upon the Angora government.

"Those scoundrels (the Young Turk Party) to whom we entrusted our destiny, are about to lead us into the bottomless pit. When we consider our behavior during the last few months, my God, how foolish we were! We are carrying on a war with an enemy that is threatening our very existence. No matter how bravely we fight, the conditions being unequal, we are bound to meet disaster. We have not reoccupied Broussa yet, nor Oushak. On the contrary, the Greeks are advancing and transforming the Turkish homes into heaps of ruins. It is not only those in Constantinople who are realizing the seriousness of the situation, but there are also in Anatolia those who understand our predicament, but because the mass of Turkish people are slumbering, a minority which owes its power to the use of the gallows, and by the same means maintains its power, is still playing their game. If the Sublime Porte cooperates with the sensible people both in Constantinople and in Anatolia, it may be still possible to save the Ship of State from absolute shipwreck."

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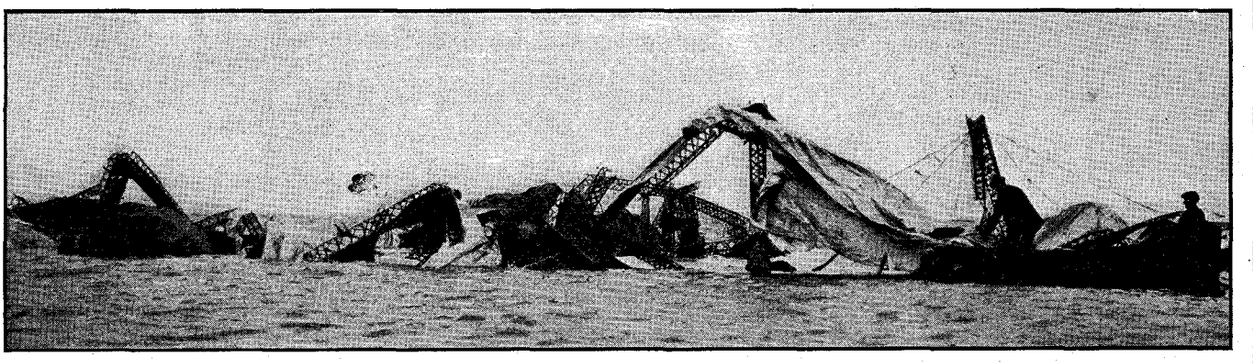
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



THE "MOST DAMNING FEATURE" OF THE DISASTER "GIVES REASON FOR A HOPEFUL VIEW."

This feature, says *The Engineering News-Record*, was "the fact that the fall was due to a structural failure, not to defects of the lifting or driving equipment," for "if the constructors of aerial vessels have mastered all their problems other than structural, if they have made gas bags, machinery, and controls quite dependable, the outlook is bright, for nothing remains but to perfect the structural element of the vessel, and the road to this objective is a well-explored one."

WHAT CRUMPLED UP THE ZR-2?

THIS IS LIKELY TO BE DISCUST for many months by engineers. The answer will have an important bearing on the future of aerial navigation. Few technical authorities have yet spoken. The daily press seems doubtful—the point of general agreement being that a disaster like that which befell the ill-fated dirigible is certainly not normal. Something was the matter. What was it? One or two voices, to be sure, may be heard to suggest that after all perhaps it could not have been otherwise, and to point to what they assert to be a fact—that no German *Zeppelin* ever lived more than six months. Most writers, however, assume that the accident was avoidable, and the technical papers that have so far commented on it attribute it to structural weakness, which from one standpoint is reassuring, for that which is weak may be made stronger. An editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) declares that one or two of the numerous points of obscurity concerning the disaster should be cleared up soon. He writes:

"The first is the fundamental question of competence in the construction: Was every opportunity taken to apply the knowledge gathered from past experience? In other words, was the collapse the result of faulty or neglectful design, or does the accident truly represent insufficiency of existing knowledge? Next, but related to the preceding, is the question of whether this dirigible was planned on a scale so far beyond the range of past experience as to make the failure attributable to that fact itself. The danger of an abrupt change of scale of construction is known from many past experiences, and if excessive size is the secret of the present accident, there is less occasion for alarm. But in that event it becomes more surprizing that 45 or 50 valuable lives were put at risk in a machine whose safety was still questionable.

"One fact of the disaster, in some respects its most damning feature, yet gives reason for a hopeful view as to the possibilities of the dirigible: the fact that the fall was due to a structural failure, not to defects of the lifting or driving equipment. If the constructors of aerial vessels have mastered all their problems other than structural, if they have made gas bags, machinery, and controls quite dependable, the outlook is bright, for nothing remains but to perfect the structural element of the vessel, and the road to this objective is a well-explored one. The loading must be determined, and thereafter it is only necessary to apply the resources of a well-developed art to obtain completely sound construction. The difficulties which lie in the determination of the loads may need to be approached by gradual steps; for the phenomena involved in the resistance of a slender bag structure hundreds of feet long to air forces are as indeterminate as those of wave loading on a ship's hull, and at the same time vastly more complex than the latter. But certain it is that every experience in aerial navigation will contribute to building up an increasing body of knowledge, leading constantly closer to the required certainty and safety.

SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS.

"In the infinitely more difficult field of airplane construction, a truly wonderful degree of reliability has been attained—and this during a period much shorter than the history of lighter-than-air navigation. This result was achieved by ceaseless, undismayed work at the solution of the many baffling problems presented. Very much of the knowledge had to be gained at the cost of accident, but each accident was used as a step to fuller knowledge and sounder construction. If the only remaining problems of dirigible construction are of

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the structural kind, a simpler and more rapid development may be forecast."

The Scientific American (New York) expresses an opinion, editorially, that the abrupt change of course just before the accident had something to do with it. Says this paper:

In the absence of any exact data, it is impossible to make any definite statement as to the cause of her loss; but it certainly does look as though, in the effort to secure great cruising radius and the abnormally high maximum speed of 75 miles an hour, the framing of *ZR-2* had been cut down perilously close to the margin of safety, whatever that may have been.

"A suggestion as to the immediate cause of the disaster is found in the testimony of witnesses that just before it occurred she made a rapid change of course. This would throw a heavy pressure on the rudders, which in turn, because of the inertia of the concentrated weights, would bring a heavy bending moment to bear upon the fragile structure of the whole. A sudden local puff of wind, inopportunely striking the rudders at this moment, would increase the effect, and the combined result may have been too much for the girder strength of the ship."

POISONING WITH FOOD

ELEVEN WAYS in which one may be poisoned by food are enumerated and described by John Philip Streeb, a food chemist of Indianapolis, in an article contributed to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). This, however, is merely for the sake of completeness, and includes such obvious cases as the accidental occurrence of some poisonous substance in a dish, or disease due to improper diet. He concentrates on two cases—what used to be called "ptomain" poisoning, and botulism. Ptomains have really nothing to do with the former, which is more properly called "food infection." Both it and botulism, or "food intoxication," are due to poisons secreted by bacilli. Classification of food poisoning with relation to the food involved has been common, but is erroneous, Mr. Streeb tells us. To talk of sausage poisoning, cheese poisoning, fish poisoning, ice cream poisoning, etc., is improper from every standpoint. The scientific method is based on the actual cause of the trouble, regardless of the medium through which it is introduced. Taking up the first of the bacterial causes noted just above, the writer continues:

"Food-infection is generally associated with Gaertner's bacillus or one of its congeners. It is this form which is commonly erroneously called 'ptomain poisoning.' Infected meat being the most common source of infection, it is sometimes called 'meat poisoning,' although milk, cheese, as well as vegetables, may carry the infection. It generally occurs in warm weather, the higher temperature encouraging the multiplication of the bacteria and increasing the opportunity for carriers like flies to spread the infection. Secondary infections rarely occur and human carriers of the infection are very infrequent.

"In the vast majority of outbreaks the food is not noticeably altered in either appearance, taste or smell. The prevalent idea that poisonous food must be 'tainted' still persists, although long exploded. In some outbreaks there have been noted objectionable qualities in the food, but these are exceptional, not usual.

"This form of poisoning occurs most frequently with meat foods. In 112 British outbreaks, 90 were due to flesh food, chiefly brawn, meat pies, pork, ham, and beef. Pork or beef accounted for 68 per cent. of British and 61 per cent. of Continental outbreaks. Few outbreaks have been attributed to fish and almost none to mutton or lamb. The poisoning most commonly appears in prepared meat foods—brawn, meat pies, sausage, chopped meat. Excessive handling of the food, and long standing at warm temperatures increase the danger."

The infection of meat, we are told, may be antemortem or postmortem. Cattle suffering from various diseases may furnish meat containing bacilli of the type under discussion. The importance of Governmental inspection of meat is therefore apparent. Infection may likewise occur after slaughter, in the meat of healthy animals, from the butcher's hands or from implements used on contaminated carcasses. The writer goes on:

"The term 'ptomain poisoning' is clearly incorrect and its retention is unfortunate and misleading, as it leads to a faulty conception of the pathology of the condition, and, what is worse, to the neglect of proper methods of investigation and prevention. A ptomain is a basic product of putrefaction and the term should not be applied to food poisoning.

"Obviously the surest means of prevention is to have our food as fresh and clean as possible. In canned foods, it is essential that clean, fresh products be used, and that the temperature and period of processing shall be sufficient to kill all pathogenic spores. If the food is refrigerated, a temperature at or near the freezing point must be maintained; if pickled, the brine must be strong enough to prevent bacterial growth.

"The main safeguard, however, with foods liable to infection, lies in cooking, which must be thorough in order that the proper heat may penetrate the food. This is of the utmost importance and is often overlooked. Bacilli of the Gaertner group are readily killed in a few minutes at 70 degrees C., [158°F] but too often in cooking food this temperature is reached only in the superficial layers of the food, while the interior may be relatively cool."

Poisoning from botulism is next discussed. This has attracted special attention during the last two years because of local outbreaks. The *botulinus bacillus* is found in a large variety of foods, both animal and vegetable, and the poison is generated before the food is eaten. Originally it was associated with sausage, hence the name from *botulus* (sausage). The poisoning is peculiar in that the central nervous system is the chief seat of the intoxication, with no fever and only rarely any acute digestive disturbance. To quote further:

"It is not the bacillus, but its toxin, that causes the poisoning. This toxin is similar to those produced by the bacilli of tetanus or diphtheria. It is the only one of the true toxins that is poisonous when taken by the mouth. It is remarkably virulent, and there is danger in even tasting any suspicious food.

"Van Ermengem showed that the toxin was destroyed by heating for thirty minutes at 80 degrees C., [176°F] and this has been verified many times, demonstrating that such a procedure offered a wide margin of safety.

"At first it was thought that this bacillus would grow only in sausage or other meat products, but animal protein is no longer believed to be essential for its development. In this country it has been found in ripe olives, spinach, string beans, cottage cheese, corn, asparagus, salad and beets.

"Frequently in cases of botulism suspicion has been directed against the wrong food. The period of incubation is usually from eighteen to thirty-six hours, and naturally, several meals may have been consumed between the time of eating the toxic food and the appearance of the initial symptoms of nausea and vomiting. Botulism has occurred most frequently, not in fresh foods, but in those that have undergone some treatment, such as pickling, smoking, or canning, or which have been prepared and kept some time before consumption. Home packed foods have been responsible for a large proportion of the cases thus far reported. There is no question that commercially canned foods are far less liable to contamination.

"No certain reliance can be placed upon odor, taste, or appearance to reveal the presence of the botulinus toxin. In a number of cases of this form of poisoning there has been evidence of taint as revealed either by the food's odor or unpleasant taste; but unfortunately, this is not always true. The safest procedure is to avoid eating abnormally soft, mushy foods, which show gas or other evidence of putrefaction.

"Botulism is prevented chiefly by greater care in the handling and preparation of nitrogenous foods. There is no danger of such poisoning in fresh foods. As stated before, the danger of botulism appears to be chiefly in home canned foods, which emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of safe methods by home canners, especially the employment of sufficient heat to kill the spores, and the avoidance of all raw material that is not fresh and clean. The same necessity of course rests with the commercial canner, but generally because of his greater experience and more scientific equipment, the conditions favorable to the development of the bacillus are less liable to occur in the factory than in the home."

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MILLIONS IN SCIENTIFIC BOXING

THE "PACKING ENGINEER" is now an important member of the staffs of large industrial concerns. E. W. Davidson, writing in *Business* (Detroit, September), tells us that this officer is saving millions to industry by making boxes and crates more durable, more compact and better balanced. No longer is a good box just a box, or a good crate merely a crate, says Mr. Davidson. A new engineering profession is growing up to make them what they ought to be. They are of "balanced construction"; that is, the weight and strength of every piece and every joint, the size and spacing of nails, the gage of metal strap, and the measurements of all the other elements exactly balance the strength of all the others. Overstrong parts are reduced and weak ones strengthened, often at a great saving of lumber. Packing in this country in 1918 required 4,550,000,000 board feet, or five times as much as the furniture industry and twenty-five times as much as shipbuilding. He goes on:

"To be 'balanced,' containers must be shaped and loaded so as to handle easily. A cube is the ideal, provided its load inside is equally distributed. But whatever the shape, there is always a way to get the center of gravity fairly near the center of the container. A lopsided load in a single box may cause more blasphemy and wreckage than a whole car full of big, heavy and 'square' freight.

"Furthermore, these new engineers are getting products squeezed down into more compact form, using strawboard, 'bogus paper' and wooden bracings inside of boxes instead of great quantities of excelsior, sawdust, and crumpled paper. Thus they are reducing not only cost of time and labor, but also cartage, storage, insurance, ocean rates and import duties.

"Not all American shippers have begun to profit by the skill

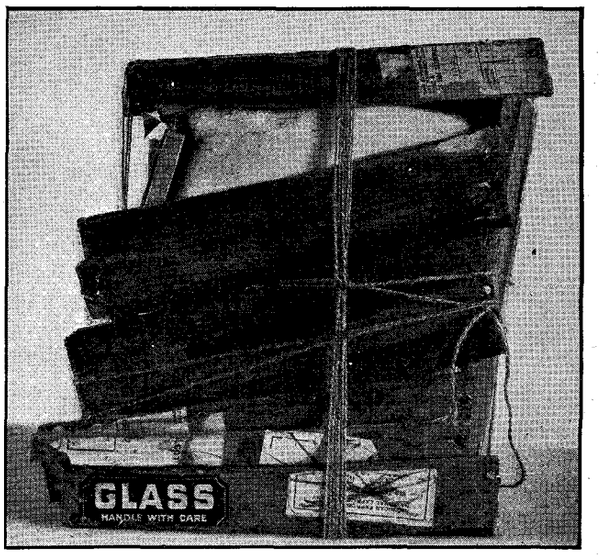
A MACHINE TO TEST BOXES BY HARD KNOCKS.

A revolving drum that gives the boxes the rough handling they would meet on the road. The boxes shown here contain electric light bulbs. The electric light companies furnished $4,000 worth of bulbs for this test to develop a better container.

of this new profession. American railroads paid shippers $105,000,000 for losses and damage during 1919. Government and railroad experts estimate that a good deal more than half can be traced to bad packing.

"Losses due to bad packing have driven a number of American manufacturers to overhaul and reorganize their packing procedure, and to spend thousands of dollars in doing it.

"The wide-awake ones have employed the few available packing engineers of the new order and a handful of industries have gone so far as to establish laboratories for these men to use. In these laboratories there is usually a variety of equipment for



Illustrations by courtesy of U. S Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

THREE OUTSTANDING FAULTS WRECKED IT.

1. No cleats. 2. Too much narrow stock. 3. Too few nails.

subjecting containers to all sorts of indignities. Every test imitates some shock or strain that containers must be able to endure in transit.

"The best made box can then be chosen and, although $2,000 worth of glass was smashed in a single day, yet how much more expensive—and how much less educational—it would have been had the manufacturer tested out box after box by putting them into actual use in carload lots!

"Then there is the compression test, in which containers are put under various degrees of pressure at all angles to show just how much weight they can stand in freight car or ship's hold. They are hoisted in air, fully loaded, and dropped various distances to light flat, cornerwise, or in any other perilous position on unyielding floors of steel or concrete.

"Building containers that stand these tests is often a question of lessening weight instead of increasing it, of using a different type of corner construction, or merely of driving the nails according to another plan. Sometimes the addition of a few well-placed nails strengthens a box a full 100 per cent. That sort of thing is the scientific element in the business of packing.

"There is the matter of nailing, for instance. How could the untutored be expected to know offhand that cement-coated nails hold 30 per cent. better than smooth nails? How could he know that this holding power is fully 50 per cent. greater when the nail is driven across the grain than when driven into the end of it? Or that the holding power of a nail varies widely between basswood and beech? Or that a nail overdriven by so little as a single wallop of the hammer loses from 15 to 40 per cent. of its hold, due to the crushing of the wood fiber by the nail head?"

Banding a box, a process that looks almost as simple as hitching the big strap around the family trunk, is also an art, Mr. Davidson tells us. Plain, flat unannealed steel strap, coated to prevent rust, is preferable to annealed wire or iron strap for most uses, because its tensile strength is 30 per cent. greater. The thickness and width of the strap depend upon the size, weight, construction and contents of the container. He continues:

"Then there is the question of the kind of lumber to be employed. Lumber used green will ruin the best job of nailing and strapping, for as it dries it shrinks. The sizes and thicknesses are important. The thicknesses depend not only upon the size of the box, the weight of the contents and the amount of support given by the contents to the box sides, but also upon the species of wood. Extra thin material usually must be of the hardwoods,

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such as beech, birch, maple, ash, oak or gum, regardless of how light the load is to be, for nails must have something substantial to hold to, even if the container is filled with nothing heavier than hats.

"The specialist also designs packing with the idea of preventing pilfering. A box without a strap around its ends presents no obstacle to a man with a nail-puller. Proper strapping, however, interferes greatly with the success of the pilferer's business.

"With paper board the job of packing usually is speedier and cheaper. Then, too, the container escapes the internal strain caused by insecure contents. Sometimes the style of packing a product may be changed entirely to great advantage, just as the United States Ordnance Department saved $50,000,000 in ocean rates on textiles, such as socks and officers' uniforms, by baling them instead of boxing.

"Time was when waterproofing boxes and crates was a tough job for a packer, but not to-day. Ordinarily all metal parts subject to rust are slushed with a good anti-rust compound, one that contains no grit or acid. Then the container is lined with a thoroughly waterproof paper.

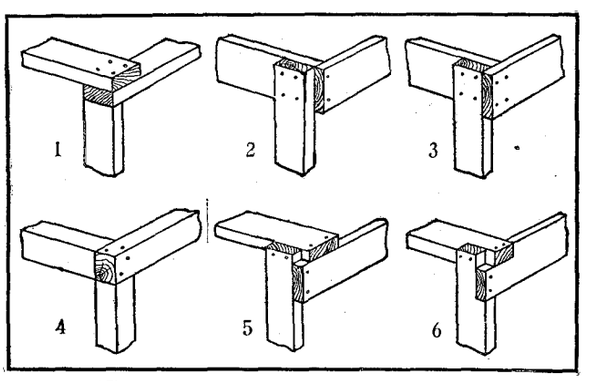
"There was a time when zinc lining was considered the correct thing for machinery boxes. 'Make it air-tight' was the rule. But occasionally a pinhole appeared somewhere in the zinc. That pinhole was often disastrous. An American shipper once landed a big box, zinc-lined, in India, and was sure it had made the trip as dry as Mr. Volstead's cellar shelves. When that case was opened, three quarts of water were in the bottom. There was a pinhole somewhere. The three quarts had not slopped in through the pinhole; the machine had been 'sweating' with the variations in outside temperature.

"To-day it is standard practise to bore holes in the wooden box to allow a machine to 'breathe' with every fluctuation in temperature. To dispose of any water that may rain or dash into these holes, clever little tin spouts leading to vents are placed under each hole.

"If he would land his goods safely at the other end of their journey, the packing designer must think of all sorts of things besides the tightness and strength of the container. Take the fragile X-ray tubes, which are shipped by express all over the world. Once they broke in transit like so many eggs, in spite of the big red signs, 'Glass' and 'Handle with care.' It seemed as if there was no packing soft and resilient enough to save them.

"Then a shipper tried psychology on the expressmen. Instead of nailing up the tubes in big, strong boxes, he used thin, springy wood and slung each tube on tight strips of ticking inside an open crate. Any handler could look within and see the delicate glass tube, the size of a man's arm. The effect was good. A look at the product, plus the mental effect of a little two-finger handle at one end of the crate, cut down breakage tremendously.

"The packing engineer's work may range from subtleties like this to the job of properly anchoring castings on flat cars—massive castings, as big as a house. He must fit his shipments to



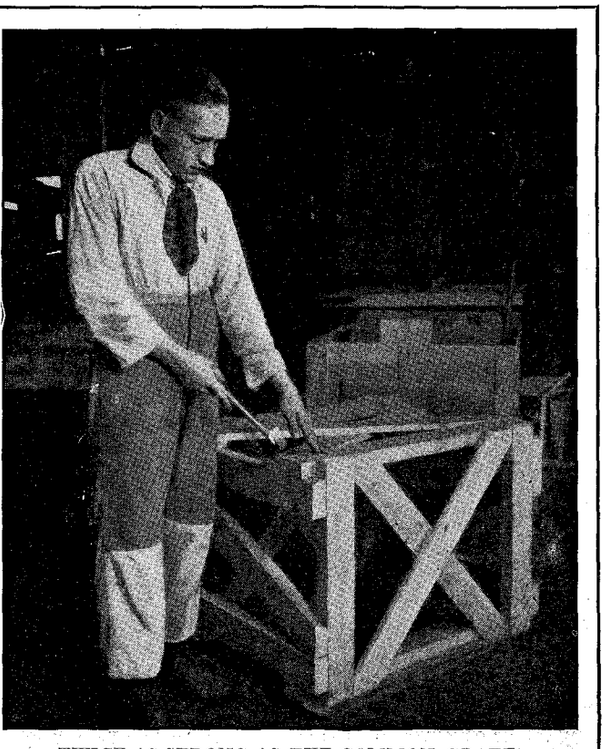
THE CRATE CORNER—ITS VITAL POINT.

1 and 2 are weak because nails are driven into end grain and pull out easily. 3 is stronger because the nails enter the side grain. 4 is very weak, but is the type usually entirely covered with sheathing, otherwise worthless. 5 and 6 show the "three-way-corner," very strong and effective.

meet all the difficulties that some transportation expert in his concern has foreseen along the route.

"Does he earn his money? Probably no employee of a big shipping house is better able to prove his earning power than this packing engineer.

"The packing engineer is never satisfied with any sort of box or crate if he can think of a way to make it more compact, safer and more nearly 'balanced.' He tests all containers ruthlessly with the devices his profession has developed, and if those containers fail, he builds substitutes and tests them, too—if anything, a little more ruthlessly.



TWICE AS STRONG AS THE COMMON CRATE.

The new "three-way-corner" type.

"Then he standardizes each good box with the aid of photographs and forms in which to record exact construction data, hands these to the shipping department and turns his attention to the next job."

PHYSICIANS AS SAFE CHAUFFEURS—That the liability risk of physicians as automobile-drivers is low, is shown by the records of the Medical Society of Virginia, as stated by the Secretary, G. H. Winfrey, in a letter to *The Virginia Medical Monthly* (Richmond). We read:

"During the past eight months physicians who have had their automobile insurance written in the Society's office have had all their losses paid with less than five per cent. of the amount paid for their insurance. On an annual basis this will cost about eight per cent. of the premiums demanded. The average for the general public is only thirty-eight per cent. These figures show that physicians form an exceptionally good class as to risk. Our figures are based on a comparatively small number of risks. They are fortified, however, by a rather careful examination of the records in the city of Richmond with more than three hundred physicians using automobiles. Reducing all the rates and percentages to dollars and cents, the actual losses caused by physicians while driving automobiles could be covered by an annual cost of five dollars per annum for city physicians and about half that for those in small towns and rural districts. The reason for this is quite clear. Physicians form an exceptionally intelligent class with the well-trained mind's attitude towards the welfare of their fellow men. In addition their life work is the protection and lengthening of human life, and they govern all their activities with this object in view. It is their business to protect life and they are regardful of it when driving automobiles. Assuming that half the physicians in the United States carry liability protection, the failure of the companies to appreciate the facts as set forth here costs these men about one and a half million dollars annually more than it should."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MINDS ASTRAY AMID "CURRENT EVENTS"

WITH THE WORLD'S MIND so hopelessly befuddled, what can be expected of plain college boys? Three of them couldn't identify a cartoon of Uncle Sam, and an unnamed quantity put Lloyd George as "King of Ireland." Perhaps these were the real humorists out of the 17,500 who were interrogated by *The Review of Reviews* on the matter of "current problems." Most of the newspapers reporting the latest inquisition show themselves on the side of the victims. Give the present high-school and college student "a chance to tell what they know of Babe Ruth and Charlie Chaplin and sparkplugs," cries the New York *World*. "Questionnaires should not be so framed as to constitute a cruel and unusual form of intellectual punishment." Nevertheless the results of the examination are so disturbing that they have been turned over to the Institute for Public Service, whose chairman, Mr. Julius Barnes, finds "five lessons for the new school year" in their perusal. In his report given to the press he says:

"Unless schools teach current events, young people while getting an education in school and college will put off learning them until after their school days.

"Instantaneous or long-time exposure to current events; namely, reading or hearing about them without being tested on what is understood and digested, will leave students confused and helpless in thinking about vital public problems.

"Where current events are studied and tested young America can easily be taught how to read, to enjoy reading, and to think straight about critical current events. Numerous papers came in from grammar school seniors who answered all the most important questions.

"What thousands of teachers are trying and what hundreds of teachers are doing well, 200,000 teachers in schools and colleges can do so well that, whatever else graduates may lack, they will not lack training in an analysis of the moving picture of current events.

"No democracy can expect straight thinking at election times, and in industrial and political crisis, from a public that is not trained while at school to read regularly, to enjoy and to think straight about current events."

The question of "whether the general public has not less to fear from even biased histories than from schools which do not teach current events" is put forward in the Institute's report. The allusion here is to the charge made by the American Federation of Labor that school books omit or misrepresent labor's point of view. The New York *Call* informs its readers that—

"The test was taken by 200,000 students in all parts of the country, and was issued by *The Review of Reviews*. The returns from 17,500 were given to the Institute for Public Service for study. Its report gives the averages earned by different classes as follows: College juniors and seniors, 60 per cent.; college freshmen, .53 per cent.; high school seniors, 51 per cent.; high school third year, 50 per cent.; high school second year, 42 per cent.; high school first year, 35 per cent.; grammar school seniors, 42 per cent.; and grammar school seventh grade, 29 per cent. Of 17,500, only 332 got over 90 per cent., 1,385 earned over 80 per cent., and 2,708, or one in seven, received over 70 per cent."

Mr. Barnes gives this account of the questions, which seem to have been not open to the charges brought recently against Mr. Edison's:

"The questions were not 'catches' demanding freak memories. All were simple and easy, calling for knowledge and understanding of frequently mentioned men, places and issues affecting our life, like 'Uncle Sam,' Budget Director Dawes, Samuel Gompers, Lloyd George, the budget, collective bargaining, peonage, Sovietism, the sales tax and Sinn Fein.

"The returns are not from our country's least favored young people or from mental defectives. On the contrary, they are from the most favored young men and women in high schools and colleges, for whose education labor and capital alike are being taxed from $150 to $800 a year a student, besides the cost of their support and the worth of their time while studying."

"Howlers" have been the favorite prey of the anthologist, but those which are revealed here are set forth as "typical of the ignorance or misunderstanding with respect to current problems." Here they are:

"Samuel Gompers—'Head of shipbuilders'; 'a poet'; 'labor's representative in Congress'; 'Secretary of Labor'; 'head of the strikers'; 'Minister to France, England and Japan.'

"Lloyd George—'King of England'; 'King of Ireland'; 'Ambassador to the United States.'

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge—'Believer in conversations with the dead'; 'Ambassador to England'; 'President of the Senate'; 'English speechmaker'; 'Secretary of War'; 'writer on psychic research.'

"The Budget—'A bill of particulars'; 'a booklet for keeping expenses'; 'news or announcements.'

"Sinn Fein—'A lawless mob in Russia'; 'the Socialists in Ireland'; 'a gang of mysterious men.'

"The two last Constitutional amendments—'Brought us railroads and steamships'; 'for paved streets'; 'restricted immigration.'

"Peonage—'The murder of employees'; 'a law regarding punishment of negroes'; 'the state of a day laborer.'

"The Knox Peace Resolution—'Called for an indemnity from Germany'; 'sought abstinence from foreign affairs'; 'reduced navy and international disarmament.'

"Charles Evans Hughes—'President Wilson's private secretary'; 'wants to conquer Russia.'

"Charles G. Dawes—'Secretary of the Navy.'

"Senator William E. Borah—'Uncle Sam.'

" 'Three out of thirty-six juniors in one State college could not identify a cartoon of Uncle Sam,' the report says."

The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) finds a way to lighten the blame by extending the field of those who share it:

"Of late much has been seen in the newspapers of test questions arranged to disclose the fund of information of applicants for industrial positions. Some of the questions called for a specialist's knowledge, and it would not be fair to stigmatize one who could not answer them as an ignoramus. The questions put in the test under discussion were not catch or freak questions; they dealt with simple matters on which children ought to be informed. The wild answers returned in numerous instances are rightly a cause of concern to those who elicited and digested the responses. Yet it is perfectly certain that in many cases these replies are scarcely wider of the mark than those which some imperfectly trained teachers in too many of our rural schools would have returned. If we knew all, we should be appalled to discover how often the blind are leading the blind in the schoolroom. While the effort is made to enhance the value of the curriculum for the pupil, we must never lose sight of the necessity of raising the standard for the pedagogue as well."

The practical question is said to be "not whether students should stop reading and talking about, but whether they should be taught to study, current events purposefully. It is suggested that if current problems are to be used at all, schools should not trust to information sticking to students, but should carefully test students on the way they read and on what they understand and digest.

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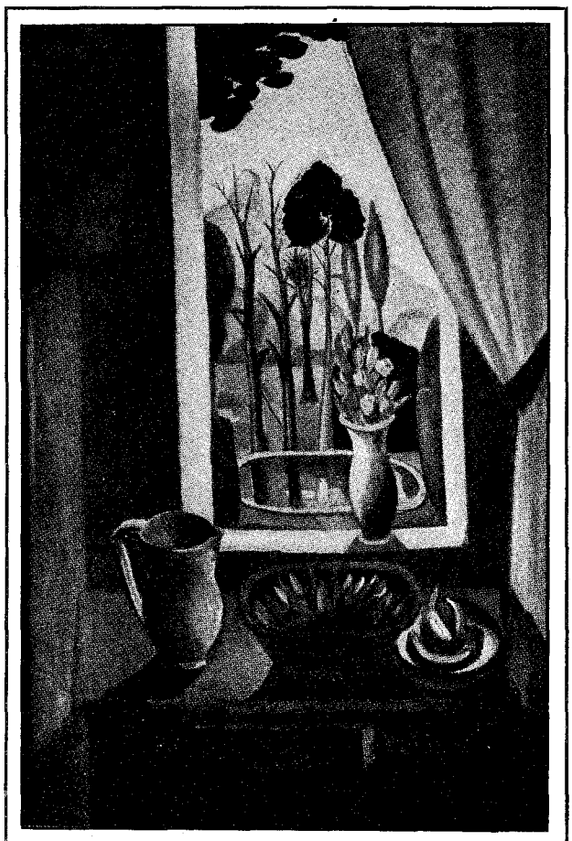
OUT TO KILL "MODERNIST" PICTURES

AN ART WAR of large proportions is on in New York. Modernist art is the bone of contention and a loan exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum the occasion of the fray. The gantlet was thrown down by "a committee of citizens and supporters of the Museum," who, without acknowledging their identity, sent abroad a protest against the exhibition, addrest "To Our Fellow Citizens," and thereby laid themselves open to a charge, made by an art collector, Mr. John Quinn, of circulating "Ku Klux art criticism." The protest declares its belief that "these forms of so-called art are merely a symptom of a general movement throughout the world, having for its object the breaking down of all law and order and the revolutionary destruction of our entire social system." The circular was sent to leading newspapers, which gave a synopsis of its contents, also to artists and art patrons who were asked to "express their disapproval of the present exhibition" to the authorities of the Museum. As compreſt in the New York *Herald* the "Protest" supports its argument in the following terms, enumerating "three prime stimuli responsible for the so-called 'Modernistic' cult in the arts." Thus:



"WINDOW ON THE PARK"

By André Derain

An illustration of the way a landscape looks to one of the modernist schools. It has the naïveté of the Italian primitives, set off with a foreground ultra-modern.

"First—The worldwide Bolshevik propaganda. This aims to overthrow and destroy all existing social systems, including that of the arts. This modernistic degenerate cult is simply the Bolshevik philosophy applied in art. The triumph of Bolshevism, therefore, means the destruction of the present esthetic system, the transposition of all esthetic values, and the deification of ugliness. The philosophy of Bolshevism as applied to all channels of human action is the gospel of mental impotence, sweeping away all standards of discipline and training necessary to the equipment of capable men as well as artists. Hence the Bolsheviks would open the gates of the temple of art to the mentally lame, halt and blind of the human race. And it is evident that one of the salient features of the present exhibition is its direct appeal to, and assertion of, the Bolshevik philosophy in art."

The circular declares that the second moving force back of the Modernistic movement in art is "human greed." The whole propaganda of this movement, it asserts, was organized by a coterie of European art dealers who had saturated the American market with French and Dutch "pot-boilers." But the real cult of Modernism, the circular declares, began with a small group of neurotic egomaniacs in Paris who styled themselves worshippers of Satan, the god of ugliness. It adds that—

"This cult of Satanism appealed to a limited number of European painters and sculptors, for the most part men of no talent and handicapped by taints of hereditary, or acquired, insanity. To this class the cult of the ugly, and the obscene, became the prime stimuli of their work. From these, since the early 60's to the present time, there came a steady output of hideous examples of mental degeneracy in the plastic arts. It goes without saying that the work of these artists was not generally approved. Their paintings and sculptures were refused regularly at the exhibitions in Paris and elsewhere, and they were flouted as men of defective mentality, or charlatans, playing for sensation. . . .

"The Modernistic cult in painting and sculpture had hard sledding until certain picture dealers came to the rescue. A certain class of dealers saw in the cult something new and novel, so they began quietly to secure the output of the more freakish of the new cult. This was accomplished by a small outlay of capital, as the pictures were absolutely worthless, either as works of art or as units of value in the picture market. Consequently great numbers of paintings by Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Van Gogh and other European artists, 'cubists, tubists, futurists, etc.,' were garnered by the enterprising art dealers and a Machiavellian campaign was organized for the unloading of these works. Editions de luxe of the works of Cézanne and Gauguin and others were published and sold by picture dealers, who had loaded up with their stuff. At the same time every crafty device known to the picture trade was resorted to in order to discredit and destroy the heretofore universally accepted standards of esthetics.

"The third moving force of Modernistic art is a well-known form of insanity. The symptoms of this mania can be detected in two directions. One is a deterioration of the optic nerve, whereby all values and proportions are transposed. Thus the principle of perspective is completely reversed, and the vanishing point is in the eye of the spectator instead of on the horizon.

"This peculiar form of visual derangement has been noted and explained by some alienists of the first rank. Their diagnosis has been confirmed by examples of the drawings of insane people in asylums, which are identical, in respect of visual derangement, with pictures exhibited in the Society of Independent Artists, also by some of those in the present exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum.

"Many of the pictures exhibit another form of mania. The symptom of this is an uncontrollable desire to mutilate the human body. In criminal medical annals there are numerous cases revealed of this mania. Jack the Ripper is a case in point. It is only necessary to search the lives of certain artists to find proof of this."

The redoubtable Mr. Joseph Pennell is quoted in the papers as taking exceptions both to the circular and the exhibition. The exhibition he thinks "dangerous," because it spreads "a harmful propaganda, particularly so to the younger students of art." He condemns the anonymity of the circular and "derides as amateurish some of the judgments pronounced." The *Times*, reporting Mr. Pennell, shows him in belligerent mood:

"Post-impressionism, Mr. Pennell said, was encouraged primarily by German picture dealers, who discovered first how easy it was to turn out canvases of this sort, bought up all the works of Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh and then sought to dispose of them at top prices. Van Gogh produced many of his paintings while he was an inmate of a madhouse, Mr. Pennell added scornfully. He agreed that many post-impressionist works show signs of insanity.

"Post-impressionist stuff that is sent to this country is mostly

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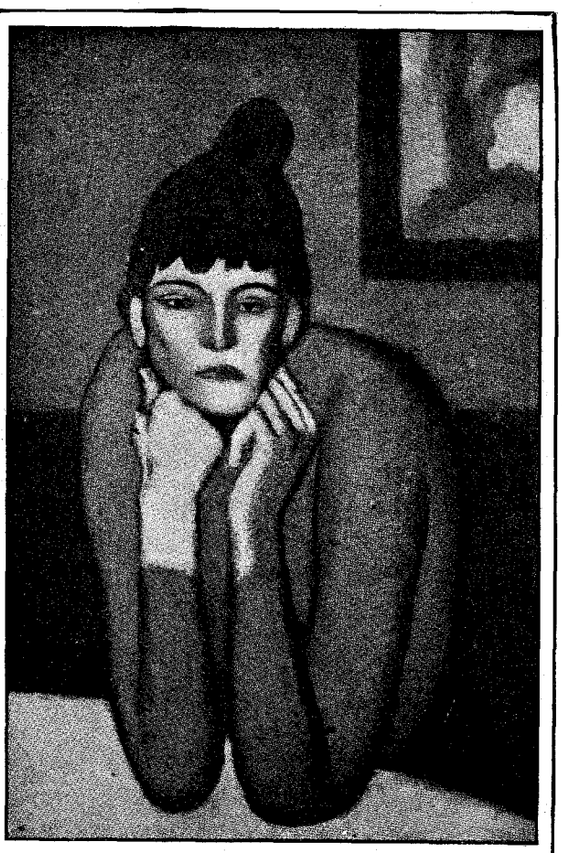
unsalable—in Europe it is rubbish. We are 3,000 miles from Europe, but sometimes I think that some of us in America are 3,000,000 miles away from a knowledge of art. Take the art juries of the Paris Salon and the London Royal Academy. They are composed mainly of artists. In America the amateurs on the jury outnumber the artists. In Philadelphia, for instance, the jury is all amateur except for two architects. One of the latter is almost blind, while the other is the designer of the museum building.

"'And here in New York the Metropolitan Museum has room for an exhibition like this and not room enough to show the works by living American artists! Mr. Quinn can get room for a showing of his post-impressionists and yet there is no room for a loan exhibition of Sargents. A museum that does this is not worthy of receiving public money. . . . An exhibition of this form is positively dangerous to the teaching of art in America. Let me show you what they are teaching right here in New York.'

"Mr. Pennell picked up a catalog of the New York Art Students' League that contained reproductions of many of its students' compositions. He pointed to a still life of unusual perspective and a nude that showed proportions not usually given in treatises on anatomy, and he showed their resemblance to two like subjects by Paul Cézanne that are in the Metropolitan's loan exhibition.

"'That shows my point,' he said. 'There is no short-cut to art. A young student not thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of drawing visits an exhibition like this and sees the post-impressionists. "Why, I can do as good as this!" he exclaims. He tries, and he does. And any one can.'"



"WOMAN AT A TABLE."

Pablo Picasso, one of the leading modernist painters, sees the modern woman in this guise.

Mr. Quinn, who is referred to as the "leading spirit of the exhibition," also makes public comment on the circular. *The Herald* reproduces him:

"This is Ku Klux criticism. I was amazed that any New York paper should publish such a screed. One does not argue with degenerates who see nothing but degeneracy around them. The authors of that anonymous attack expressly exempted from their condemnation the works of Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet and Manet, but everyone knows that Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet and Manet were attacked and abused in precisely the same way when they were doing creative work. A new way of stating truth or depicting beauty is always a scandal to some men. In their panic and impotent rage they have recourse to denial and abuse. I should no more think of replying in detail to that statement than I should of answering the ravings of a lot of lunatics.

"The fact that the author or authors of this absurd, malicious and filthy statement contained in that article added cowardice to mendacity makes me turn from the article with nothing but disgust. The whole thing reeks with ignorance. It is rancid with envy. It is filled with shrieks of impotent rage. Its vulgarity is equaled only by its cowardice. No one will be influenced by the attack of self-admitted cowards. No one argues with anonymous libelers. Let these Ku Klux art critics stand up and take off their masks and give their names and show their credentials. Then if they are worthy of an answer, if necessary, it will be given. At that we may leave it."

The Times having reproduced two sides gives this amusing *tertium quid:*

"Whatever else the anonymous circular has accomplished, no one at the Metropolitan Museum yesterday could deny that it had served to crowd all day the room where the disceust paintings are hung. Evidently, like the critics' condemnation of bedroom farces which seem to result in long runs for such stage productions, the circular's attack on the exhibition as 'decadent' and 'indecent' apparently had attracted many persons determined to see for themselves how depraved the exhibit really is.

"Those who went with this end in view doubtless were disappointed, for the circular's discussion was more abstract than concrete, it was said, and far franker compositions could be found among the exhibits of older schools of art."

Editorially the newspapers take the affair lightly. *The Herald* sees the failure of the exhibition in the fact that the ultramodernists who "burst upon the world of Paris under the group name of 'the Wild Beasts' in 1911 have thrived upon the sort of advertising that comes from violent abuse." The opinion of *The Tribune* is that——

"The Metropolitan did a wise thing when it placed the Modernists on exhibition. The venture was one of an educational nature, strictly germane to the function of the institution. It assembled these Modernists in a place packed with masterpieces of all the schools, old and new. Before the thousands who visit the Museum in the long summer it laid down the evidence, as it were, and conveniently provided all the touchstones whereby this evidence might be tested.

CHICAGO'S BOREDOM—"What's all the shootin' for?" says Chicago when "Lightnin'" strikes that town. Frank Bacon may have annexed New York's Mayor to escort him out of town, but his three years' honors in the Eastern city are a dubious asset in the Middle West, where they pride themselves on a mind of their own. Having waited three years, Chicago has plenty of money to spend on the play, but refuses to be thrilled just on New York's say so. In the Chicago *Evening Post*, Charles Collins, the critic, writes:

"So this is 'Lightnin'. This slow-paced, laugh-gagged frame-up of time-worn theatrical expedients, as old-fashioned as a horse car and as clumsy as a high bike, is the dramatic miracle of the epoch, the breaker of many records, the long-distance phenomenon, the three years' wonder of Broadway! Let us pause in amazement at the spectacle and hold our breath in wonder!

"The audience at the opening responded to the mob thrill. It was there for an orgy, and it debauched itself with enjoyment. It would have laughed if Mr. Bacon had read aloud a bulletin from the weather bureau or had imitated a buzz-saw going through a pine knot. Jane Oaker, in her character of the vaudeville divorcee, might have done a song and dance with safety, even with plausibility. 'Lightnin'' has struck in this vicinity and every dome of solid ivory will feel its impact."

In the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, that city is described as "coy and capricious and fickle, and as hard to understand as a woman." "You take a play to Chicago after a long New York run," we are warned, "and it gets a frozen reception."

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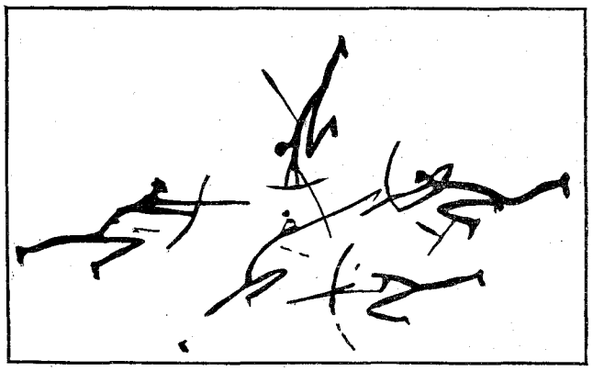
THE NEWEST AND OLDEST ART

WHEN ASKED "THE NEWS," Emerson used to assume an Orphic tone and say, "It's all news; it's all olds." Modernism in art pretends to be the newest thing out, but an exhibition going on in Madrid this summer shows a surprizing modernism in what is unquestionably the oldest art in the world. Four large halls have been hung with some three hundred copies of drawings and paintings found on the walls of the Cave of Altamira—"the Sistine Chapel, as Déchelette calls it, of prehistoric art." The drawings are not new discoveries, having come to light as long ago as 1868. But it was not until similar paintings were found in the south of France that science accepted these as the genuine expression of the prehistoric art instinct. A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Altamira is the goal of the enthusiast of prehistoric art, where can be seen the lifelike paintings so indelibly made on the rock that hundreds of centuries of damp—the rock is constantly dripping water—has not effaced them. And there is still the mystery to be fathomed that would explain why many of the drawings are in the darkest and most remote caves, where the light of day never enters and where the primitive artists must have worked under the greatest difficulties. Many of the figures are superposed, and if it were not that it must be considered an impossible feat one might explain these wonderful drawings as the outcome of strange rites by which primitive man, standing in the utter darkness of the bowels of the earth, called so strongly on his emotions that his hands were moved to perform the stupendous task of faithfully representing the animals recorded so vividly in his mind's eye. . . .

"The great merit of the exhibition in Madrid is that it brings to the glorious daylight of Castile these drawings, faithfully reproduced, where they can cast their spell on the general public. Nobody, whether trained artist or layman, can escape the call those simple lines make. The power of vision and freshness of visual memory they reveal is compelling. The obsession of attention and liberty of treatment these great hunters give proof of when depicting the wild beasts they fought with primitive weapons makes an appeal that is irresistible."

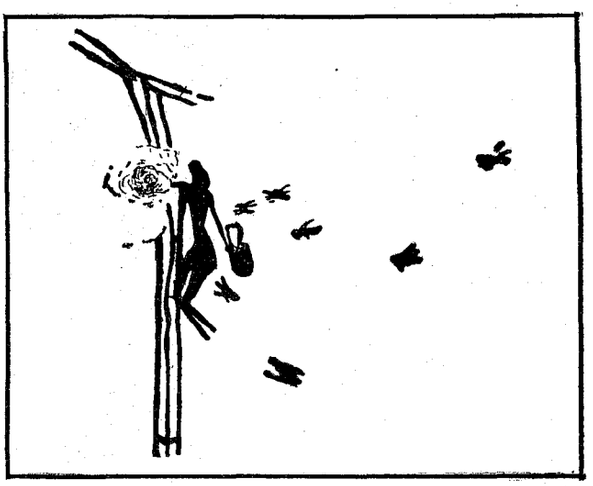


FIGHT OF THE BOWMEN.

The prehistoric artist seems to have prediscovered airplane photography as he sees his subject from above.

Two "schools," it is said, exist in Spanish primitive art, one of which allies itself with some of the art of to-day:

"The troglodite paintings are proper to Cantabria in Spain, and Aquitaine in France, but in the newly discovered and investigated drawings of the Levante region of Spain (principally Valencia, Murcia, and Catalonia) a form of art has come to light that is so far unique in the world. There is no painting in the dark here, the drawings are done in the light of day in hollows, clefts, and caves. Moreover, whereas the northern troglodites only ventured to make single drawings, the men of Levante represent groups and scenes—an enormous progress. Yet while the isolated drawings made in the dark caves of the North are portrait-like in exactitude and trueness of line, the drawings made in the sunlight of the South show no such surprizing qualities. The figures are nearly always small, and their quality is derived from a source that is most modern—movement. There is not the precise line of the Cantabrian artist, but there is a vigor and rhythm of movement that a Greek would not disdain. Don Elias Tormo, the well-known critic, who is responsible for the excellent catalog of the exhibition, says with regard to these Levante drawings:—'In the presence of scenes of the chase, of fighting and running, briefly annotated in these rough drawings, the whole art of the ancient Egyptians (so many thousands of years posterior) and the art of Mesopotamia appear very old things. . . . When one observes how truth of line is sacrificed to the expression of dynamic truth, or movement, one sees the triumph of a surprizing and unexpected modernism."



COLLECTING HONEY

Man on a rope-ladder collecting honey from a cleft in the side of a cliff. A recently discovered prehistoric drawing.

The Cantabrian pictures are assumed to date from the Quaternary period, "before the art of polishing stone had been devised." The period of the Levante artists is still under dispute. French and German authorities trace them to the Quaternary also, but a Spanish savant, Señor Pacheco, places them between the paleolithic and neolithic ages. But—

"However absorbing and transcendental these questions may appear to men of science, they are still above the grasp of the average visitor, who cannot reckon composedly in matters of thousands of years. What the man in the street can admire, however, are the great red bison, the stags, the ibex, and the horses of Altamira, the ritual dance of Cogul, the mad race of the boar hunters of Agua Amarga, the honey searchers of Bicorp (what thick skins they must have had), the mother and child of Minateia, and the great fight of the bowmen of Morella la Vella. If, moreover, he be studiously inclined, he can gain instruction on the spot, for the Friends of Art have thoughtfully provided lecturers chosen among the men who have made some of the recent discoveries and written the 32 text-books and pamphlets (24 of which have appeared since 1913), which constitute the library of the exhibition.

"Over and above its scientific value this exhibition has another great interest. It is a combination of generous and efficacious private initiative, intelligent state cooperation, and courteous welcome of foreign cooperation, together with a proper pride and faith in national scientific achievements. Morning and afternoon a constant stream of visitors has been passing in and out. . . . Workmen in the blue tunic of the mechanic also come in, for the Press has given excellent publicity to the importance and interest of the exhibits. What a contrast these proletarian visitors make treading the bright-hued, antique carpets with which the floors are covered and gazing at the photographs of the rugged Iberian sites where their ancestors lived. Instinctively one compares these enlightened citizens with the illiterate peasants toiling in the distant villages near those same sites, bereft of roads and of modern implements, and the conclusion is once more forced upon one that communications, coupled with education, are the two most pressing wants of Spain."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY DROWN OURSELVES WITH THAT WRECKAGE?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE DAY OF EMANCIPATION MUST COME.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

WHY A DAY OF PRAYER IS NEEDED

NOVEMBER 11TH AS A DAY OF PRAYER

DISARMISTICE DAY, as someone has named the eleventh of November when the Conference for Limitation of Armaments will meet on the third anniversary of the end of the Great War, "should be a High Day in the Christian calendar," declares *The Christian Century* (Chicago). Other religious journals, church organizations, and even daily newspapers agree in urging that it be made a day of religious service and prayer. *The Christian Herald* "would welcome a united call to prayer from the World's Evangelical Alliance, the Federal Council of Churches, and all church bodies in all parts of the world in a united petition that God's presence might be felt by any who have part in the deliberations of the conference." The Inter-Church Council of Duluth, Minn., has proposed that between now and November 11th "ministers of the Gospel of Christ everywhere should preach 'Peace on Earth' with emphasis; and the Christian millions in our land by earnest prayer and devoted activity should help to put the necessary spiritual note into the Disarmament Conference," and on the day it meets "the churches in each city should arrange for services of worship and of prayer." The Duluth *Herald* emphatically endorses the suggestion. It believes that there will have been no more solemn moment in profane history than that when this conference begins its sessions, and that much of the fate of the conference "depends upon the atmosphere of public sentiment that surrounds it."—

"If the air is heavily charged with a demand for effective action, it will be more difficult for the delegates to let their political ambitions and national greeds interfere with the success of the conference. Every individual who thinks and talks peace, and every organization—especially every religious organization—that urges action toward peace, will be making the hope of peace that much greater.

"If the prayers and devotions and importunities of the Christian people of America can be directed upon this focus of the world's attention, they cannot fail to give vitality and increase to whatever of that spirit there may be in the conference."

On November 11th, says *The Christian Century*, summing up the opinions of other spokesmen for the church—

"Every church-bell in America should ring and every whistle in the length and breadth of the land blow, at the hour appointed for the opening of the conference on disarmament at Washington. On that day—even tho a week-day—Christian-minded people should assemble in churches for prayer and song. Schools and courts and legislatures should adjourn. Work should be stopt, as far as possible, during the hour of assembly, that the people might give themselves to worship and reflection. Street cars could well halt for five minutes—a concession which has been granted by transportation corporations on more than one occasion of far less importance than this.

"It is not too soon for ministers and church leaders to begin preparation for a mighty welcome to this first real international peace conference. The public mind ought to be made to vibrate with solicitude and hope. Earnest, deep-rooted expectancy ought to be created in every community. No Sunday in September and October should be allowed to pass without some reference in prayer or pulpit utterance to the significance of this first explicit, practical attempt of the nations to persuade one another to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks It will be a great religious event. The day of its realization ought to be celebrated by the church with solemn joy as a religious festival.

"This is the psychological moment—the providential moment—for instruction that will both create and quicken the international mind in America. Ministers and all molders of public opinion, great and humble, should saturate their own minds with the current literature of peace. Such books as Will

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Irwin's 'The Next War,' Kirby Page's 'The Sword or the Cross,' John Hutton's 'The Proposal of Jesus,' Henry Churchill King's 'The New Mind for the New Age,' Richard Roberts' 'The Untried Door'—to name only a few of the more luminous little volumes that come to mind—should be in the hands and hearts of all Christian laymen and ministers who earnestly seek to interpret the signs of our times with intelligence."

POVERTY AND MISSIONS IN CHINA

THE FIRST THING to remember about the Chinese, writes an Episcopalian missionary in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), is that they are very, very poor. And this poverty, he says, is one of the most obstinate difficulties in the way of missionary success. Many of the Chinese "work for as little as six dollars a month, and one must halve that to get the value in American money"—and they must support their families on it. "Many homes are of one room only and that made of reeds and mud with only 'mother earth' for a floor. Large families are sometimes crowded in this one room, which serves as kitchen, dining-room, bedroom, and parlor. Millions live from hand to mouth. They are on the border of starvation most of the time, and often floods, famine, and disease shove them over the border." As for the infanticide in China, of which we have heard so much, it is said to be mostly due to poverty. After presenting this picture, the missionary, Rev. T. L. Sinclair, goes on to show how it becomes a factor in missionary work:

"In the midst of such poverty the missionary comes preaching to rich and poor alike the Gospel of love, and urging them to become members of the 'Body of Christ.' The Chinaman hears his message and sees much more. He sees the schools and hospitals opened by the missionary. He sees that the buildings put up by the missionary are much finer than those to which he is accustomed—and they need not be very fine at that. He sees that the missionary's salary and the salaries of those in mission employ are better than those of others of the same class. Therefore to many of the Chinese the missionary and the society he represents are rich. The Chinese, hearing them preaching about love and helpfulness, are ready to become recipients of both. They believe in the doctrine, 'Bear ye one another's burden.' Their burdens being heavy, they are glad to have someone help bear them. They look upon the Church as a kind of society, and about the only kind of society they know is the 'I help you and you help me' kind. The Church looks very good. They would be glad to become members. They expect to give loyal support (as they understand such) but in turn they expect to be helped occasionally. They wish first choice on any jobs, reduction in school fees, and sometimes money given outright. Their motives are not necessarily bad. They simply look upon the Church as the kind of society to which they are accustomed. So far as possible we are keeping such persons out of the Church, but it is impossible to keep them all out. When one considers their poverty, the surprizing thing is that there are not more. Some of them make very good Christians.

"Chinese are constantly making requests. Here a man wishes to send his son to school, but cannot pay. If we refuse, his son will attend a heathen school or give up his education altogether. If the son can get the education, he is assured of a good living. If he cannot, he will have to rake and scrape to get the bare necessities of life. Here a man wishes work. He cannot find it, and is very poor. Another asks out and out that we give him money. He says he is sick, cannot get work, and he and his family have not enough to eat. Some such cases are false, but most of them are true, and we know it. What would you do about it? We might refuse to help boys with their education, but one does hate to see a bright boy have to give up, especially when a few more years in school means a good living for the boy in after life."

Such is the problem, and the missionary who states it admits that he is unable to suggest any solution. In fact, he thinks China will continue to face the problem of poverty without much change until she is able to support her population. "This she could do were her natural resources developed—which cannot be done until political conditions are better and there is a lot more righteousness in China."

"CAN THE CHURCH STAND FIRE?"

THAT IS, can it withstand the attacks of representatives of industry whose methods are called in question by religious investigators and of those who fear that the Church is becoming revolutionary in its political and social philosophy? "Ever since the Employers' Association in Pittsburgh took exception to the survey of the steel mills made by the Inter-Church World Movement and afterwards by the Federal Council of the Churches and threatened to start a campaign to persuade manufacturers to withhold funds from these organizations if they continued meddling in industrial affairs, the discussion of the rights of the Church to speak in industrial and political matters has gone on," observes *The Christian Work* (New York). And the discussion, which is by no means confined to America, is said to bring with it serious consequences in this country. For instance, "many subscriptions formerly sent annually to the Federal Council of the Churches have been withheld." *The Christian Work* commends to its readers an "illuminating" review of this situation, written by Harry F. Ward in a recent number of *The Nation*. Mr. Ward, who has been a preacher, a social worker, a writer upon social problems, and is now Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary, of course speaks only for himself in asserting that the Church has always exercised the right to lay down the law on economic questions, "as Jesus did, until Puritanism turned this matter, with so many others, over to individual consciences." If the function of moral judgment does not reside in the pulpit, to whom, it is asked, can it be entrusted? "To propagandist organizations with an ax to grind," to politicians? The modern preacher is training himself to pass judgment on economic questions, and Professor Ward concludes that "the final authority of the pulpit in matters of economic and governmental action rests upon its ability to point the way of life, its capacity to sense the unifying common interest and to voice the universal aspiration." Being so thoroughly convinced of the Church's right and duty to speak, Professor Ward feels that "the Church that can not stand fire on the ground that its teachings disturb the existing order must needs give way to one than can."

But "Can the Church Stand Fire?" he asks in the title which we have borrowed. So far, he is convinced, it is standing up well. Attempts to discredit leaders of the social movement in the Church have been futile, and their main result "has been to continue the educational work of the church social service movement concerning the nature of a certain type of industrialism." "The attempt to cut off funds from religious organizations that presume to declare moral judgment concerning industrial conditions and relations has cost some organizations quite a few subscriptions." But, "on the other hand, it has brought in some new ones, even from men in industry." And instead of driving men away from the ministry, "the leaders of autocratic industrialism have raised the question of the independence of the pulpit in such a manner that many a young preacher is re-examining his commission to preach the Gospel, only to find that he has a message for whose sake he may well risk his livelihood and on which, if need be, he can stake his soul." Moreover,

"One consequence of big drives for funds has been the democratizing of Church finance. The big denominations are not dependent on any small group of financiers or industrialists. Their funds come from the great middle-class, and the multitudinous givers are not easily reached. Therefore the leaders of these churches can go in a direction that is displeasing to the financial and industrial powers, if they are so minded. . . . It is already abundantly evident that there are not a few laymen who will support preaching they do not like to hear because they know that religion must help them to find the way, the truth, and the life. A church composed of those to whom the Cross means nothing more than a possessive, personal salvation will subordinate religion to economic self-interest until it is finally

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and irrevocably damned. A church composed of those who know that the Cross is the challenge and the power for sacrificial service will bring the world redemption from the bonds of self-interest and will lead human society as well as the individual into life everlasting."

But the main attack on the Church has not yet been launched, we read. "If the coalescing financial oligarchy ever feels the need of influencing organized religion as it is influencing publicity, we may be sure that its methods will be at least intelligent." Then—

"The Church will have the choice of alliance with imperialistic capitalism that it had once with imperialistic Rome. The consequences involved in this choice, both for itself and for all human destiny, will be more far-reaching than that of the earlier period, but the main argument will be the same: 'We will help you and you will do more good with us than against us.' Do we not hear it already—the folly of endangering the vested interests of organized Christianity in practical human welfare for the sake of impotently assaulting economic injustice, which always has been and always will be? Also have we not more important spiritual interests committed to us? Will not well-disposed capitalists and politicians look after social and economic reform, so that we can attend to the major matters for which the Church was founded? Which means that while we discuss infant damnation, or infant baptism, or the spiritual value of adolescence, according to our ecclesiastical affiliation, policies will be intrenched that will condemn millions of unborn children to a living hell and make impossible for other millions any real spiritual development. Which means that while we proclaim the revelation and realization of God through human brotherhood, our governments under the irresistible propulsion of export capital will take attitudes that will set the world of to-morrow aflame with hate and warfare.

"If the Church yields the right to evaluate morally and spiritually the very foundations of the political and economic order, it is throwing away its credentials to bring salvation to the world. If the pulpit abates its prerogative of passing moral judgment upon the organized as well as the individual ways of men it is forfeiting its right to existence. Galsworthy closes 'The Skin Game' with the question put to himself by the English aristocrat who bit by bit has lost his gentleman's code that was the core of his life in the successful fight with the industrial upstart neighbor, who attacked him: 'What is gentility worth if it can't stand fire?' At this point in the experience of the Church those who believe in the Gospel of Jesus had better transpose this question to fit their own circumstance—'What is Christianity worth if it can't stand fire?'"

BLASPHEMY AND FREE SPEECH—"Is public insult to the Christian religion and its followers defensible as free speech?" To this question, notes the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, the Supreme Court of the State of Maine has returned a negative answer, which the Southern Methodist weekly believes thoroughly justified. As it explains the case calling forth the Maine definition of the limits of free speech:

"Michael Mockus, a Lithuanian, some time ago, in explaining pictures which he was throwing upon a screen, used filthy and insulting expressions concerning God, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. He was convicted under a Maine statute which makes it an offense to use 'profanely, insultingly and reproachfully language against God' or against the other members of the Trinity, or the Christian Scriptures. The Supreme Court of Maine affirmed the decision of the lower court and in doing so gave a definition of freedom which is remarkable for its soundness and beauty. The definition is as follows:

"'The great degrees of liberty which we enjoy in this country, the degree of personal liberty which every man and woman enjoys, is limited by a like degree of liberty in every other person; and it is the duty of men and the duty of women in their conduct, in the exercise of the liberty which they enjoy to consider that every other man and woman has the right to exercise the same degree of liberty; that when one person enters into society—and society is the state in which personal liberty exists—each gives up something of that liberty in order that the other may enjoy the same degree of liberty. It is a conception that perhaps some people find difficult to understand, but it is the conception of liberty which we enjoy.'"

RELIGION IN THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION

LAND, OIL AND THE CHURCH are the members of the great triumvirate which a magazine writer envisages as back of all the dissensions and difficulties in Mexico. The framers of the Carranza constitution of 1917, concerning which President Obregon and Secretary Hughes have been carrying on a long negotiation, desired among other things completely to eliminate ecclesiastical interests from the civil affairs of the state, notes another. The latter, Mr. Andrew N. Cleven, emphasizes the fact in an article in *The Open Court* (Chicago), "that these reforms are directed against clericalism of whatever nature and not against religion as such." The Mexicans are a very devout people, we are reminded, and "the great majority of them—fully 98 per cent.—worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church." The damage done to church property during the recent revolution, it is asserted by this writer, "was not committed because of hatred of Roman Catholicism," but rather was done as a protest against political activity on the part of the element among the clergy which opposed Carranza. To quote in part Mr. Cleven's summary of the status of religion under the new constitution of the Mexican republic:

"The complete control over all religious worship and all outward ecclesiastical forms is placed in the federal authorities. The privilege to embrace the religion of one's choice, and to practise all ceremonies, devotions, or observances of any particular creed, either in place of public worship or at home, is fully guaranteed, provided always that these do not constitute an offense punishable by law.

"Every act of public worship is to be performed within assigned places; and these places must at all times be under direct governmental supervision. The congress has no right to enact any law establishing or prohibiting any particular form of religion in Mexico. All establishments of monastic and religious orders are absolutely forbidden. The ministers of whatever creed are considered merely as persons exercising a profession, and are accordingly subject to the laws governing professions. 'Only a Mexican by birth may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico.'

"Religious institutions of whatever description, and all ministers of whatever creed, shall have no legal capacity to acquire ownership in real properties or in water rights. All property in possession of religious institutions, and of all individuals exercising the profession of religion, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, are confiscated and the ownership of such property is vested in the nation. The state and territorial governments are to determine which of the religious buildings shall be used for temples of public worship, the number of such temples, as well as the number of ministers of each community. New structures may be erected only with the permission of the Department of the Interior. The temples so constructed belong to the nation and may be used for public worship only.

"Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries, orphan asylums, collegiate establishments of religious institutions, convents, and other buildings constructed or designed for the administration, propaganda, or teaching of the tenets of any religious creed, shall belong to the nation. All such buildings are to be used exclusively for religious services. In addition, all charitable institutions, private and public; all institutions for scientific research, or for the diffusion of knowledge; all buildings of mutual aid societies, or organizations formed for any lawful purpose, may in no case whatsoever be under the patronage, direction, administration or supervision of religious corporations, institutions, or ministers of any creed, or of any of their dependents.

"To prevent the resumption of clerical influence in politics, it is expressly provided that no minister has a right to vote, to hold public office, to be a candidate, or to take part in any way in political affairs. Meetings of a political nature may not be held in the temples of public worship.

"Religious periodicals of every kind are strictly forbidden to criticize the fundamental laws of the land, the public authorities, or in any way to interfere with the policies of the different governmental bodies. Neither religious organizations nor ministers of creeds may engage in primary instruction, either in private or in public institutions: all such education must be secular and gratuitous."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IT would be a pity if this contributor didn't achieve pure romance when he had *Iago*, François Villon and Robert Louis Stevenson to conjure with. *The American Poetry Magazine* (Milwaukee) gives Mr. Webb front page:

"WHERE CANNIKINS CLINKED"

By Charles Nichols Webb

[He was one who would go where the cannikin clinked, not caring who should pay.—Francois Villon by Robert Louis Stevenson.]

What was the lure in that blood-red life?
  What was the song that it sang?
Why did I choose—born thrall of the muse—
  To live by law of the fang?
Answers the Scot, after centuries four
  Are born and pass away:
"He was one who went where cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay."

I supped with the wolves in their cavern,
  And I hunted with the pack.
I loved the thrill—though it did me ill—
  Of a well rewarded sack;
I sank my knife in the prelate's breast
  And laughed at the bloody spurt—
Like a madman laughs in his brainsick glee;
  —With me the soul was hurt.

They called me a soulless ruffian—
  Me, Francois, Master of Arts,
Great Lord of Rhyme, and beyond my time,
  A marvelous man of parts!
A thief's mean portion they meted me,
  But I lived life my own way,
And went, withal, where cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay.

How did I end? Doth it trouble you,
  Who said Francois would hang?
Ah, it moveth me to merry glee,
  And giveth my soul a twang—
Let it rest with the age's mysteries,
  And but recall the day
I was wont to go where the cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay.

In the *English Review* is an interesting experiment in verse and nature. The fourth stanza seems, however, to show some of the myopic vision of our modern artists, for the rose and the lily appear to be confused:

WILD ROSES

By Constance Green

Fashioned that man may know
how fair can be
The common things God shapes
continually.

Flushed like a maiden's cheek
when in her heart
Love and its mysteries
tremblingly start.

Stencilled each perfect leaf
with crimson veins,
As if God still could spare
time, and great pains.

Treasured as heart of her
she doth enfold
In her sweet scented cup
stamens of gold.

Framed in her sheath of green
on a tall spray,
Unfolds this lovely flower
at break of day;

Holding her rosy cup
up to the Sun;
Folding his secrets close
when day is done;

Falling when life is past
with one faint sigh;
Lovely, even in death,
her petals lie.

Imminent revivals of Victorian furniture have many terrors for the susceptible, such as are enumerated here. Perhaps the man who has outlived all but his Rogers Group thinks that in keeping it he has kept all. The poet here seems to imply as much. *Harper's* (September) gives us this:

A CLASSIC OF THE EIGHTIES

By Edward N. Barnard

Great-uncle's oils, all waterscapes,
  To auction rooms were sent long since,
And with them, food for many japes,
  Victorian pastels and prints.
The gay bisque milkmaid and her swain
  (He with his rake, she with her pail)
Were parted, not to meet again,
  At some un-Christian rummage sale.
The crayon portraits in the hall—
  Off went their heads at one fell swoop!
Time's filched my treasures—but not all!
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

The spreading whatnot that displayed
  Vertu from all the hemispheres
Has languished in the attic's shade
  These many, many, many years.
The center table's floral shrine
  Has melted into thinnest air,
Moth and corruption got lang syne
  The wreath wrought of Aunt Fanny's hair.
Of changing fashion, freak and fad
  I've been a silly, sorry dupe.
Yet, after all, it's not so bad,
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

Youth is the Great Iconoclast;
  Our household gods abruptly fall
As ripe leaves in an autumn blast
  When he becomes a whimsy's thrall.
Where once the sturdy sofa stood
  A frail *chaise-longue* mocks thoughts of rest;
Babette would banish, if she could,
  The old carved bed her coming blest.
Well, well, I must not scold, revile!
  Of memories a merry troupe
Will crowd the evening spaces while
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

Since Kipling's "Gypsy Trail" the theme has been a favorite and the Los Angeles *Times* captures a stirring and effective version but for one defect which we think the writer can hardly mean. To be waked at dawn for a joyous day by "the *threnody* of wild bird notes" is aside the facts of nature. Substitute dirge for threnody and the incongruousness is obvious.

COME GO WITH ME A-GIPSYING

By Mabel W. Phillips

Come go with me a-gipsying
  Upon the greenwood trail;
We'll join the caravan that winds
  Down to the distant sail;
Our tent shall be a rose thicket,
  When night her blanket spreads;
We'll rest upon earth's warm bosom
  With stars above our heads.

The threnody of wild bird notes
  Shall wake us at the dawn;
When we shall speed as fleet away
  As some shy woodland fawn;

I'll bind your brow with daisies gold
  Beside some silvery stream;
While you shall from their petals read
  The answer to my dream.

Nor hoofs nor walls shall hold us in,
  Far mountains, vales and sea
We'll travel o'er if you'll consent
  To take the trail with me;
No boundaries shall encompass,
  Wide, wide are our domains:
We'll hark the bells at eventide
  Sound softly o'er the plains.

And we'll turn back, no, never more;
  But fare on merrily;
Sunsets and dawns shall find us far
  Upon the sunlit sea;
Islands and coral reefs we'll claim
  Fief held out for a day.
Hail to the outbound caravan,
  Come, gipsy maid, away

Honolulu prides itself on being the only community to catch us napping over the nationality of Theocritus, as we noted recently, and its *Advertiser* breaks into verse. We reprint the notes before and after in which the lines were enshrined, not insinuating, however, that the postscript has any personal significance.

"No less a magazine than *The Literary Digest*, in its issue of June 11, referred to Theocritus as 'the old Latin poet.'

"Few Greeks read The L. D., apparently, for the only protest received in two months was from McKinley High School, Honolulu . . . ."

The Literary Digest, the well-known magazine,
  That student-folk so often find of use,
Gave credit to the Latins, instead of ancient Greece,
  For that high-brow guy yclept Theocritus.

And not a peep from Boston—no kick from great New York!
  They let the lapsus fountain-pen go by;
It remained for Honolulu to protest the false report.
  And the credit's due to our McKinley High.

There was Goonso Yamashita signed the letter of correction,
  And Isabella Souza, Kam Dai Ching,
And Ruthie Wakayama (she's a wonder with her grammar),
  And pretty little Edith Ah Shung Ing;

There was Shizuo Tsuchiya, and handsome Charlie Eho;
  And Sueko Okita caught the slip;
There was dainty Ruby Leong, and gentle Ella Leong;
  Val Richard, and the charming Gertrude Nipp.

Paul J. Lau, and Chung Sung Bhok—there was really quite a flock—
  Saw the error in the Digest's "classic stuff,"
As did Edgar B. Mars-TON, and the studious Atoon Chun;—
  And Al Sonoda also called its bluff.

O no high-brow can "get by" with our own Mc Kinley High!
  Read the list of those who called the Digest down!
'Tis a Student League of Nations—model for new world-relations—
  And the pride of Cosmopoli-lulu Town!

"You can know all the history and all the geography in the world and still be a devil."—Dr. Edward O. Sisson.

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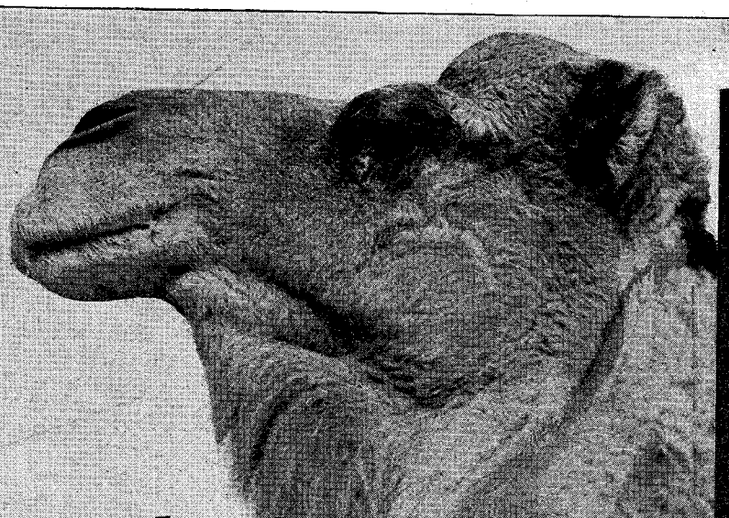

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The Dunn-Pen never sticks, balks, splutters, or stutters. It is so perfectly balanced and writes so smoothly that it actually improves your penmanship. Users regard it as the *perfect* fountain pen.

The regular Dunn-Pen "family" consists of the Baby Camel (short) $4, the Society (thin) $4, the Majority (average size) $4, and the Senior (large size as illustrated at the left) $4. If your dealer hasn't the Dunn-Pen, order direct, stating style of pen desired. Money back without question or quibble if you do not agree that the Dunn-Pen is the finest fountain pen in the world.

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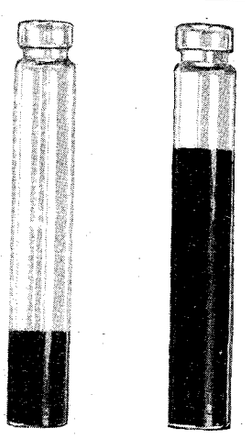

THE CAPACITY TEST

Ordinary self-filling pens only hold as much ink as is shown in the left-hand bottle. The right-hand bottle shows the comparatively enormous quantity carried by a DUNN-PEN of the same size.

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

Courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly"

STRANGE ROBES, MASKS, FLAMING CROSSES AND MYSTERIOUS SILENCE

Now and then through the streets of some city south of the Mason and Dixon line moves a procession similar to this one, photographed in Savannah, Georgia. It is reported, however, that the Order is growing faster in the East and Middle West than in the South. "A nightgown tyranny," one journalistic critic calls it, and a number of editors demand that it be abolished.

FOR AND AGAINST THE KU KLUX KLAN

"PUBLICITY WHICH IS BRINGING US IN 5,000 new members a day," is the way one official of that much discust organization, the Ku Klux Klan, describes the sudden, violent and widespread press attack on the Klan's methods. Other sources report that the Klan's "Imperial Wizard," Mr. William Joseph Simmons, of Atlanta, contemplates a $1,000,000 libel suit against the New York *World* for its part in the general attack. Some twenty newspapers, headed by *The World*, recently began the simultaneous publication of a series of sensational exposures, and half a dozen weeklies, at about the same time, came forward with attacks under such headlines as "A Nightgown Tyranny," "Imperial Lawlessness," "Applied Violence," and "The Ku Klux Klan—'The Soul of Chivalry.'" This last title, intended to be ironical, heads a particularly bitter attack by Albert De Silver in *The Nation* (New York). "A child conceived in the tradition of a lawless past, and brought forth in the extravagant obscurantism of present-day prejudice," Mr. De Silver calls the organization. The *World* and its associated papers present these more specific points:

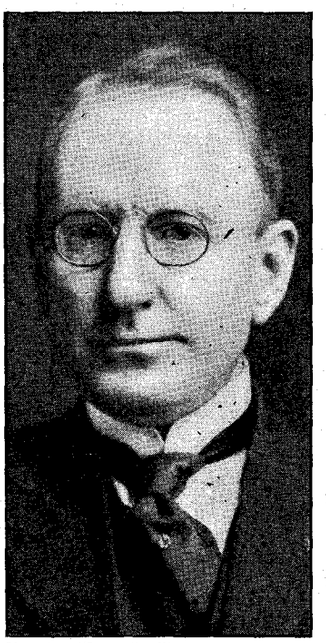

Photo from "International"

"WIZARD" SIMMONS

His Order was having hard sledding, we are told, until two professional publicity directors took hold, since which time it has prospered in membership and finances.

It has grown from a nucleus of 34 charter members to a membership of more than 500,000 within five years.

Its "domains" and "realms" and "klans" have been extended until they embrace every State in the Union but Montana, Utah and New Hampshire. It practises "censorship of private conduct behind the midnight anonimity of mask and robe, and with the weapons of tar and feathers."

Its members are not initiated but "naturalized" by a ceremony which includes an approximation of the Christian ceremony of baptism.

The World's series of syndicated articles charges further that—

When it was organized it was directed against the negro. Now the negro has become a side issue. To-day it is primarily anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, anti-alien, and it is spreading more than twice as fast through the North and West as it is growing in the South.

How has it managed to spread out so widely and rapidly?

First, by appeals to local or sectional prejudices and hatreds. On the Pacific Coast it has beckoned to Japophobes and whispered in their ears that the yellow man is plotting to incite the black man in America to rise against the white man. In the cities of the Central West it has pretended to devote itself to stamping out radicalism. On the Atlantic Coast it has preached that an alien-born man or woman, even though naturalized, has no place in America. Everywhere it has banned Jews from membership and made anti-Semitism one of its many missions. Everywhere, also, no less positively but not as frankly, it has barred and attacked Roman Catholics. Wherever a prospective member lives, he has been promised that his pet aversion will be made an object of Klan action.

Second, it owes its growth to the employment of a large number of professional salesmen, who net the country in an up-to-date sales organization and peddle memberships on a basis of $4 for every member taken into the Klan. These paid organizers, or Kleagles, collect no initiation fees, but each new member makes a "donation" of $10, of which the Kleagle keeps $4 and sends the rest to his King Kleagle, who pockets another $1. The remaining $5 vanishes into the "imperial" treasury of the order. Furthermore, the Klan itself owns the company manufacturing the regalia, which is sold to the members for $6.50 and costs $1.25 to make. The whole "propagation" department is in the hands of professional drive leaders, whose sole interest in Ku Kluxism is in the "split" just outlined.

In the last five years membership "donations" and sales of regalia have yielded at least $5,000,000—probably a considerably greater sum. Ku Kluxing from the inside has been a paying enterprise and its lucrative possibilities have recently been increased by the decision to admit women as well as men to membership. The sisters can now come on in with the brothers—at only $10 per come-on.

"Any fraternal order has the unquestioned right to select its membership," replies one of the society's high officials, Mrs.

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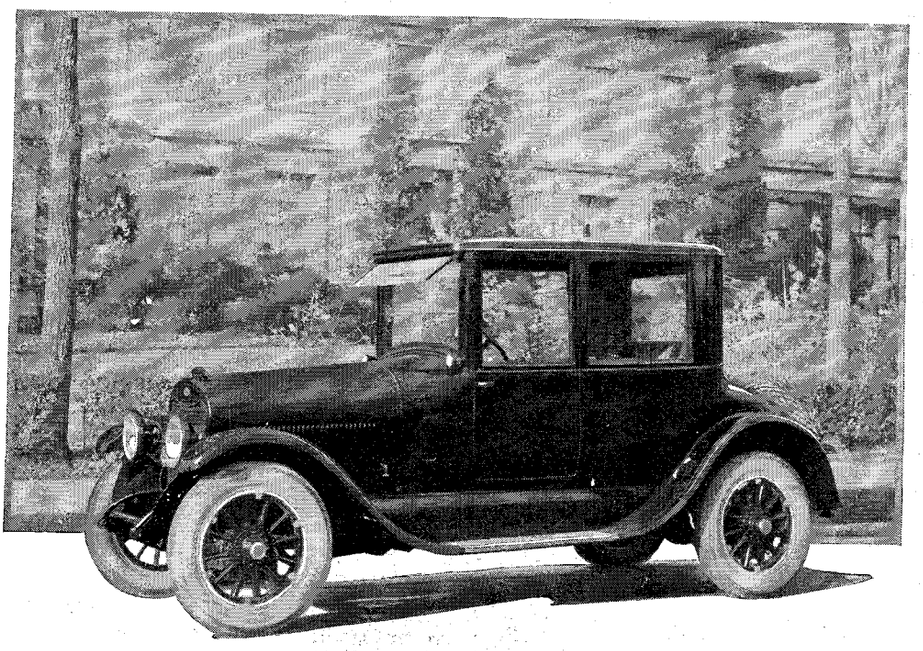
The ideals pictured were ideals of atmosphere and environment, emphasized and made more appealing by a mode of travel possessing even greater charm than motordom has been accustomed to experience.



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Elizabeth Tyler, Grand Chief of Staff of the Women's Division. "And this organization is no more anti-Catholic than the Knights of Columbus are anti-Protestant, and no more anti-Jew than the Sons of Israel are anti-Gentile." The Klan stands throughout for true, pure-blooded Americanism, declare its defenders, for the Americanism of the old sort, which has been threatened by our flood of immigrants and by other alien influences here at home. Answering the further accusation, widely repeated by the press, that the Klan has been responsible for mob violence in various parts of the country, Mrs. Taylor said, as quoted by the *World:*

"The thing the Klan has had to fight hardest is the mob violence that has been resorted to by men masked in white, masquerading as Klansmen. There was a woman tarred and feathered in some Texas town. It was laid to the Klan. Upon investigation we learned that the tarring was done by mothers of the town, dressed in overalls, not white robes, who were against the woman as an immoral influence.

"There never has been an outrage committed by the Klan and wherever we have heard of one being imputed to us we have at once sent out official disclaimers, but of course it is harder to get circulation for a denial of anything than for a positive statement. But I say officially that the Klan does not countenance any violence of any sort."

Photo from "International"

MYSTIC CEREMONIES IN CHICAGO.

The "Imperial Wizard" is shown conducting a recent initiation meeting, the first to be held in a large Northern city. An appeal has been made to the Governor of Illinois to expel the Klan from the State.

Mrs. Tyler, it appears, together with Edward Y. Clarke, the present "Imperial Grand Kleagle of the Klan," has had much to do with the recent rapid growth of the movement. Mrs. Tyler had had been in publicity work in the South. Mr. Clarke had been known as a "physician for sick towns," and also was accustomed to the uses of publicity. Some years ago, says Mrs. Tyler:

"He was in charge of a great Harvest Festival in Atlanta that brought more people to Atlanta than had ever been there before.

"I was interested in hygiene work for babies, sort of a 'better babies' movement. I had taken enough of a medical course to fit myself for the work of visiting among the tenements and advising mothers about their babies, and in the Harvest Festival we had a 'Better Babies' Parade, of which I had charge. It was through this that I met Mr. Clarke.

"After we had talked over many business enterprises we formed the Southern Publicity Association. I was associated with the Y. W. C. A. doing publicity work during the war, and Mr. Clarke was affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. I financed the Southern Publicity Association and stayed in the office, and Mr. Clarke was field representative, planning and working out publicity campaigns of one sort and another.

"We came in contact with Col. Simmons and the Ku Klux Klan through the fact that my son-in-law joined it. We found Col. Simmons was having a hard time to get along. He couldn't pay his rent. His receipts were not sufficient to take care of his personal needs. He was a minister and a clean living and thinking man, and he was heart and soul for the success of his Ku Klux Klan. After we had investigated it from every angle, we decided to go into it with Col. Simmons and give it the impetus that it could get best from publicity.

"It was my idea that we would get a little local publicity throughout the South or through our section and that the order would grow by degrees. But the minute we said 'Ku Klux' editors from all over the United States began literally pressing us for publicity."

One result of the growth of this movement, writes William G. Shepherd in *Leslie's Weekly*, is that "there are districts of the United States as lawless and as liable to witness horrible happenings as any district in Russia or Italy or upset Germany or topsy-turvy Poland, or any other European land which we Americans look on as suffering from after-war lawlessness." The writer, recently returned from the undisciplined lands he mentions, proceeds with his indictment:

The long and short of the matter is that an organization which calls itself the Ku Klan Klan is "riding" again in the South. Good citizens are protesting against its outrages; the press of the South is almost solidly against its activities; State legislators are passing laws against it; and officers of the law are doing their best to run down its various local membership. It is thriving with difficulty in many communities; and yet, if we are to trust the word of its officials, it is growing in membership, both North and South, at the rate of 5,000 members a week.

The Texas record of activities of the men in white robes for the past half year, according to Mr. Shepherd, includes some fifty cases in which men were seized and punished without due process of law. The punishments, which included tarring and feathering, beating, hair-clipping, robbery, and branding, were caused caused by alleged misdeeds ranging from the "large negro practise" of a lawyer of Houston, Texas, to suspected offenses against morality which became the commonest cause for action in the later activities of the Klan.

"Whether a law passed by the legislature for the purpose of suppressing the Klan can be made effective in Texas is a doubtful question," telegraphs a correspondent of the New York *Herald* from Fort Worth. Anti-Klan organizations are said to be forming. Only in a few instances, says the correspondent, were negroes punished by the Klan in Texas in the last few months. A list of more than fifty punishments are presented. The correspondent concludes:

"One white woman was seized in East Texas, tarred, feathered and turned loose afterward, but the Klan denies its members took part in this deed. One East Texan was a victim of masked, uniformed men twice in forty-eight hours, and one world war veterans, who had been with the Marines when they captured Château Thierry, in France, was kidnapped, tarred and feathered.

"The white woman who was tarred was facing a charge of bigamy and was out on bond. Her hair was clipt before she was tarred. The resentment became crystallized following the attack on this woman and the ex-soldier."

"A new Camorra," the Baltimore *Evening Son* calls the Klan, declaring that, "in spite of its high-sounding principles and professions, it is based on some of the most despicable of human passions, with aims and objects no less vile." The New York *World,* sponsor of the most extensive of the recent attacks, calls it "a supergovernment by irresponsible heads of a secret oath-bound order," and declares that since "only by law can defiance of law be curbed, such a rule within a rule can not continue

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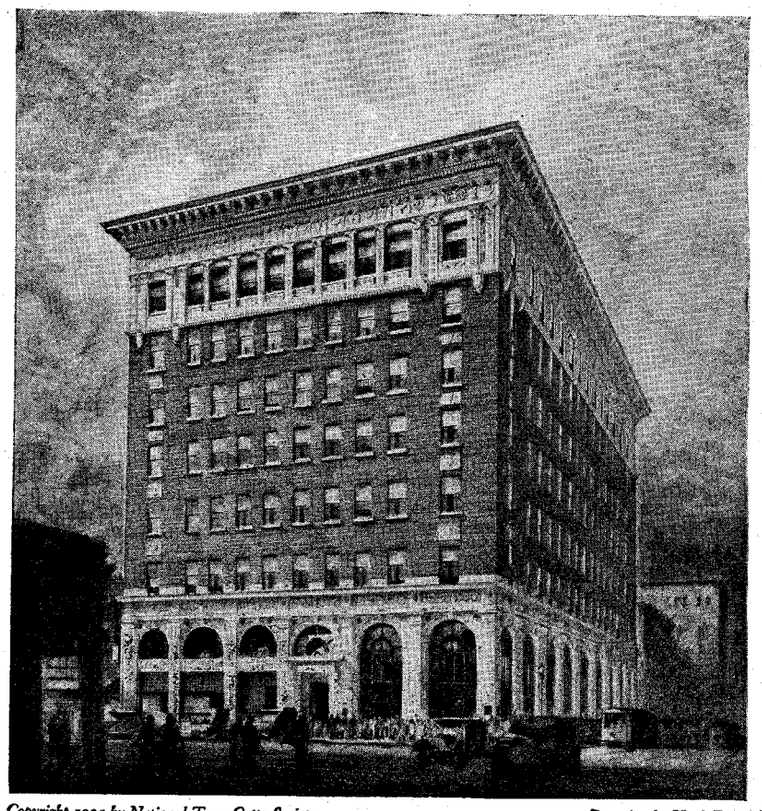

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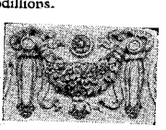
To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 14 will appear in an early issue of The Literary Digest.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 13

Part of Cornice, Two Republics Bldg.

Cornice

The cornice, originating and associated with the Classic and Italian Renaissance styles, is the projecting topmost, crowning member. A typical cornice, such as here illustrated, consists of moldings, plain or decorated, and generally includes a course of brackets, called modillions.



Garland, from under Cornice, Two Republics Bldg.

Garland

From the earliest Classic times garlands composed of fruit, flowers or leaves have been extensively used in architectural ornamentation. Among architects this motive is generally called a "swag."

Pilaster, from top story, Two Republics Bldg.

Pilaster: Italian Renaissance

The Renaissance Italians, in making the pilaster a conspicuous feature of their architectural detail, departed from the Classic by decorating their pilasters with sunken panels of relief ornaments. Usually, as also shown in this illustration, they used a Corinthian Capital with its acanthus leaf design.

(*All the material described is Terra Cotta*)

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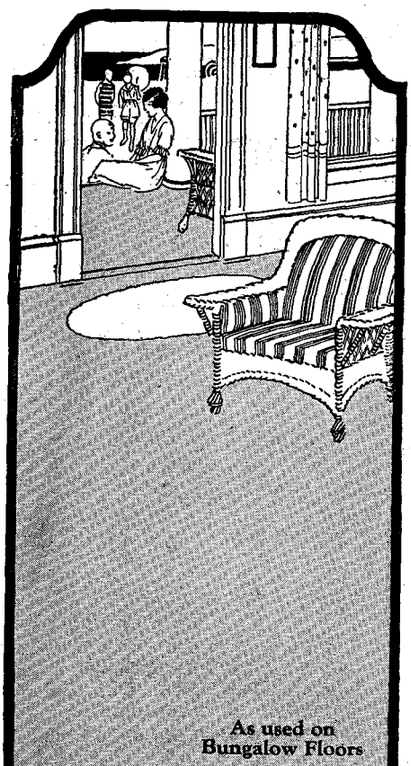

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STANDARD

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

if legitimate government is to stand unmocked and unshorn of power." These are the key-notes of a flood of editorials from all sections of the country.

On the side of the defense, or at least on the side of explanation, the New York *Telegraph* presents this incident:

> Recently in a town of considerable size south of here, a long ways off, a man preached anarchy before a throng of people. He spoke these words: "You see those folk living up there in fine houses on the hill; we are as good as they are and entitled to as good things as they got. We have nothing; they have everything. Look at their automobiles and their handsome wives. Why shouldn't we have them? We don't say that we want as good automobiles as they have—we want their automobiles. We do not say, either, that we want as good women as they have; men, we want their women!"
>
> This scoundrel should have been arrested and sent to prison for a long term. But he was not; he went his way, for the moment unscathed. For the moment, we say. In that city is a branch of the Ku Klux Klan, and two days after his speech this preacher of anarchy and violence disappeared. No one has seen him since; perhaps, he never will be seen again. It was wrong to kill him, but what could be done with one who urged others to rob men and steal their wives? It is because the law is inefficient, impotent to deal with reckless talkers. Various States, with Texas in the lead, are moving to exterminate the Ku Klux Klan, and they may succeed. They should succeed, provided whippings and tar and feathers and secret assassinations are the work of that organization, which has not been proven. But if they wipe out the Klansmen, they should, at the same time, pass laws to prevent the preaching of robbery, anarchy and the advocation of lawlessness.

District Judge H. B. Terrell of Fort Worth, according to news reports, recently criticized the work of the Klan while charging his Grand Jury, but at the same time told the jury that failure to enforce the law and laxities of the courts and juries were responsible for the Klan's operation. There has recently been an "epidemic of crime in Texas," according to reports from other sources. *The Home and State*, a weekly paper published by the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, presents this picture of the "invisible empire" at work, together with some of the reasons why it has become powerful, and how its work may be made superfluous:

> The knights of the "invisible Empire" have invaded the capital of our State, and Austin was recently placarded with flaming red signs by the Ku Klux Klan. Judge James R. Hamilton, of the criminal district court of that city, ordered the Grand Jury to make a "thorough investigation of this unlawful clandestine organization and of the peace officers of this city and county." Instructions were also given to the Grand Jury "to take such action as the weight of reason dictates and the law directs under the advice of the county and district attorneys."
>
> The press reporting this action of Judge Hamilton further says, "the organization, of the Ku Klux Klan in Austin is viewed by District Judge Hamilton as an indictment by inference against local peace officers. He expressed the belief that failure to properly enforce the law had created the desire for the organization of the secret order."
>
> Judge Hamilton is exactly right. The rise of the Ku Klux Klan is the effort of citizens to secure redress for the refusal of officers to enforce the law and that, too, by direct action. Wherever the Ku Klux Klan operates it is a clear indication that some public officers, not necessarily all of them, have previously violated their oath of office in refusing to enforce the law.
>
> Judge Hamilton goes on to say, "The Constitution of this State says the defendant has the right of trial by a jury of his peers under the supervision of the court." Here, again, Judge Hamilton is right. But, have not the citizens of the State an equal right to demand that the criminal shall be tried by a jury of his peers? We think so. But by the laws of Texas an officer can decide whether or not the criminal shall be punished or not, and the citizenship have no redress except through the Ku Klux Klan.
>
> Judge Hamilton further says, "The fault lies with the officers. A public office is not a private snap, but a position of public trust, and any officer who is incompetent or derelict of his duties or unwilling to attend to them with the same degree and caution as he would attend to his own private business is disqualified and unfit to hold an office of public trust, and it is the duty of this Grand Jury to make a careful investigation of the officers of this court and see that they are performing their duties as the law directs."
>
> These words are well said by Judge Hamilton. The trouble lies with our law for the removal of officers. Except for the one crime of crooked financial dealing, no officer has ever been removed from office in Texas so far as can be revealed by thorough State-wide investigation. As the law stands to-day our peace officers can do as they please. They can say to one criminal—"Go ahead with your operations," or to another that he "must stop his criminal operations" and the State has no control over the officers. As the law stands to-day if the citizens want in a legal way to take action against such an officer, a private citizen must enter a civil suit on his own initiative, bear the complete expense himself and fight it through the courts with every obstacle imaginable placed in his way to defeat him. If the man is guilty of crooked financial dealing he can get action; otherwise the records fail to show that any successful action has ever resulted from the dereliction of officers in Texas.
>
> The good citizens of Texas finding that they have no redress in the laws of our State have organized the Ku Klux Klan. We do not believe in the method of the Ku Klux Klan; we believe it is fraught with great danger, but we do not believe that the proper way to proceed is to bring down our vituperation upon the Ku Klux; better far that we correct the law and make it easy to remove a corrupt officer from office, and take such action as shall cause our public officials to no longer regard their office as a "public snap" but "rather a public trust," as Judge Hamilton says.

The Outlook (New York) in the course of an editorial attack on the Klan under the

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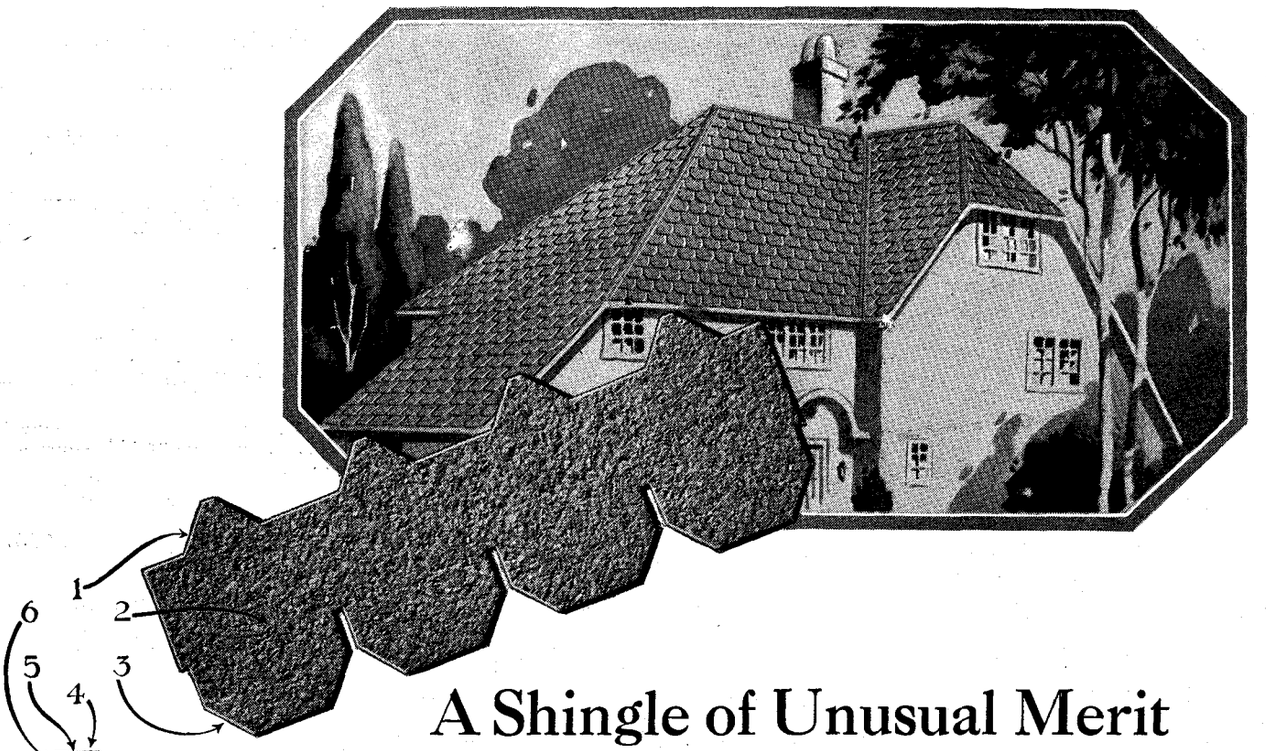

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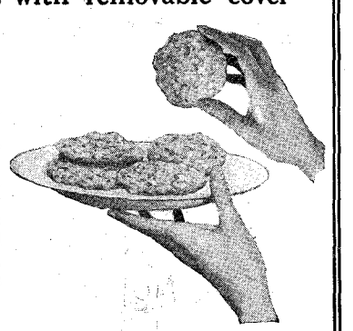
Quaker Macaroons

Try this recipe

1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 2½ cups Quaker Oats, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

heading of "Imperial Lawlessness," quotes with approval "the common-sense view that is well put by the Houston *Chronicle*":

"Boys, you'd better disband. You'd better take your sheets, your banners, your masks, your regalia, and make one fine bonfire. Without pausing to argue over objects you have in mind, it is sufficient to say that your methods are hopelessly wrong. Every tradition of social progress is against them. They are opposed to every principle on which this Government is founded. They are out of keeping with civilized life."

WHEN JIMMY MURPHY WON THE FRENCH GRAND PRIX

THE PLACE IS LE MANS, the time is a July day, "and the skies are as blue as only French skies can be." After four years of war, and three of chaotic peace, the French are reviving their famous Grand Prix road race. An American car goes into the lead, keeps in the lead, and, for the first time in the history of the famous race, an American car leads the field across the finish line. "But who is this Jimmy Murphy?" everybody asks when the winner's name and fame are noised abroad. J. C. Burton, writing in *Motor Life* (New York), answers the question by going back to Murphy's racing debut in the fall of 1919:

"He had gotten his first driving job quite by chance. Eddie O'Donnell, who was scheduled to participate in the time trials, had overestimated the strength of his right arm, which had been broken the year before. He had motored overland from California instead of traveling by train, and the bones, but partially knit, rebelled at the strain to which they were put in guiding a touring car over desert trails, rough mountain roads and the rutty dirt highways of the Middle West. A substitution was imperative, and Jimmy Murphy was chosen at the proverbial last minute.

"He proved, by the smashing pace that he maintained, that he was well qualified for his assignment. In a little Duesenberg with an engine that cubed only 183 inches, he drove ninety-six miles in one hour, 182 miles in two hours and 276 miles in three hours and established new world's records for all distances from one to 300 miles.

"Who is this Murphy?

"We asked this same question again in February of the following year when the newspaper headlines announced: "Murphy Wins Los Angeles Race." It was the opening event on the 1920 championship schedule and the first appearance of the former mechanician in competition. In this, his maiden start, he defeated a field of veterans that included DePalma, Milton, Pullen and Hearne, and averaged 103 miles an hour for a race of 250 miles. His was an achievement not strange to fiction, but quite unusual in the book of Fact.

"Jimmy Murphy continued to win prize money during that season. Every start, in fact, yielded him a purse. He was second in two 225-mile races at Uniontown,

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finished fourth in the Indianapolis classic and also in the Thanksgiving Day event at Los Angeles, took a sixth at Tacoma, placed third in the Elgin road race after a remarkable 251-mile nonstop drive, and hung up his second victory of the year in October when he captured the inaugural race of 225 miles on the Fresno board track. And, just for the sake of variation, he added two more world's records to his collection, sprinting a straightaway mile in 29.35 seconds and covering five miles in 2 minutes 29.14 seconds on Daytona Beach.

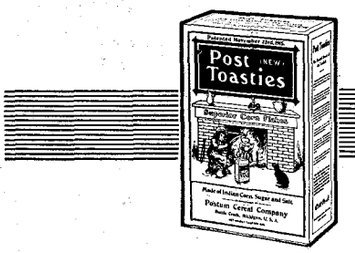
The French, observes the writer, know not Horatio Alger and the moral he invariably taught in "Tim, the Bootblack," "Joe, the Newsboy," and the other books in the "Work and Win" series that you and I read behind our geographies when we were boys. Those wholesome books of the goodly Horatio had this one conclusion in common: It isn't where you start but where you finish that counts. And Jimmy Murphy proved it to the thousands that lined the Le Mans course. Before the angelus rang in the village church he was destined to be the international hero of the motoring world, for ———

Jimmy Murphy and his Duesenberg won the French Grand Prix at the record-smashing average of 78.5 miles an hour. They bumped the last two laps on a wheel rim, but completed the 321.78 stone-barraged miles with the wide and decisive margin of fifteen minutes over De Palma and his Ballot, which finished in second place. They led the field for twenty of the thirty circuits of the course. The hopeless ruck never knew them, for at no time were they in worse than third position. Even in the few instances when they gave way before the temporary spurts of Boyer, De Palma or Chassagne, they were always too close for comfort.

Murphy won, too, without the break in the luck that every driver always prays for before the start of a race. Fortune played no favorities in the French Grand Prix. The flying stones that stunned other drivers, punctured the gas tanks of other cars and dropt, unconscious, the mechanician that rode with Albert Guyot, left their bruises upon the face of the winner and pierced the radiator of the victorious car so that Murphy was forced to drive the best part of the last twenty miles without a drop of water to cool his engine. Murphy, as well, had his share of tire trouble. Two stops were made for new wheels and a third tire blew on his twenty-eighth circuit of the course. The lead he then held and the seemingly certain victory just ahead were far too precious to risk on a stop, so Murphy finished the race under the handicap fate had imposed.

Murphy did more than merely win a speed classic. He met and defeated the cream of the French racing talent with two or three Englishmen thrown in for good measure, at their own copyrighted sport—road racing—for it was the land of the tricolor that first thrilled at the bark of the racing car exhaust and paid homage to the knight of the heavy foot.

He played their own game on their own course and according to their own rules, and showed them that American racing cars and American racing drivers are the equal, if not the superior, of any in the world. Which, all in all, is quite a four-hour assignment for one young man, plying his chosen trade 4000 miles from home.



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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

EVERY DOG HAS HIS SAY

WOLF, the Belgian puppy, must not be "vamped." The Person in Skirts is not to pat his head nor talk foolishness to him. The law is that he shall love no other gods but his Master, the Big Man. He is to grow up a one-man dog. But this high ideal results to his discomfiture, for he is shut up in a corral and deprived of all sorts of desirable joys that are showered upon the heads of Bunty, the West Highland White terrier, Patsy, the Irish wolfhound, and the other dogs. As a matter of fact, Bunty and Kilty were bought for the Big Man, but were side-tracked to a false god—and no chances are to be taken that Wolf will go the same primrose way. The Person in Skirts, as the dogs know her, has another name, which is Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. She understands dogs so well that they are able to converse with her fluently, and for the benefit of those of us who can not translate dog-language so readily, she tells in *Country Life* (Garden City, New York) just what takes place when Wolfie sees her coming down the drive. The puppy hurls himself at the wire barrier of his corral, and the following dialog takes place:

Courtesy "Country Life"

BUNTY AND MRS. ANDREWS.

Bunty considers gobbling, loving and walking the important activities of life.

WOLF [*Mad with excitement, wordless, but most definite*]. Take-me-for-a-walk—take-me-for-a-walk—take-me-for-a-walk. Give-me-sugar—take-me-for-a-walk. Oh-for-the-sake-of-all-that-is-merciful! It-is-desperately-necessary-to-give-me-sugar-and-take-me-for-a-walk! [*Claw, claw, claw at the wire.*]

THE PERSON IN SKIRTS [*Arriving*]. No, Wolfie. I can't take you for a walk because I took you yesterday, and you'll love me best if I'm not careful. You won't? Yes, you will too! Yes, there's sugar in that pocket, but it's for old Major (the horse). Yes, *all* of it, pig. Wolfie, you sweet lamb, how beautiful you are and what a gorgeous collar you'd make. Down! You're clawing me to pieces. One bit of sugar—just one? Promise you won't love me? Down, bad dog! Good-by, angel. I'm going to take all the rest of the sugar to Major. [*The* PERSON *goes off through the woods.*]

WOLF [*Barking desperately*]. I can't bear it. It's too horrible. This life is a hell. She isn't going to take me for a walk. I will die, die— Hello there, Bunty! Come and talk to a chap—nice day, isn't it?

[*Bunty is a low-hung, wise-faced Highlander about a third of Wolf's size, mostly dirty gray, but meant for white. She trots importantly past the corral, rolling back her upper lip with a nasty snarl.*]

BUNTY [*En passant*]. You wretched, low-flung, upstart cur puppy, I wouldn't be caught dead playing with you. *I'm* the trusted friend of the family and I don't have to be shut up in a corral, because *I'll* stay on the place and not wander off. I know enough for that, thank Heaven. I'm busy tagging the Person in Skirts now. You're a vile, horrid climber, and later on I'll come and tear you limb from limb. Brrr! [*And other scurrilous language unworthy of a perfect lady.*]

WOLF [*Gazing wistfully at* BUNTY]. Funny how she seems not to love me. And I'd adore playing with her!

THE PERSON [*Looking back*]. Bunty, stop showing your teeth at Wolfie, or I ll beat you to a jelly.

BUNTY [*Flinging forward through the underbrush, a small, eager humble ball of fur, with ears laid back*]. Yes, dearly beloved. But he's not a good dog. He can't be trusted not to run away from Wolf Hollow—how despicable that is! See how obedient *I* am, and how *I* don't have to be shut up!

THE PERSON [*Stoops to pat* BUNTY]. You bad, jealous, sweet rat.

WOLF [*In the distance*]. Take me for a walk. Take me for a walk. Take me for a walk. [*Shakes the entire corral fence with frantic clawings.*]

THE PERSON. Poor old Wolfie! Just as soon as you love the master with a safe margin I'll be decent to you. [*The* PERSON IN SKIRTS *passes into the garage-stable with* BUNTY *pattering at her heels, reeking with self-righteousness, but casting one sidewise glance of black malignity at* WOLF. *There is an interval of five minutes during which old Major can not be heard crunching sugar and breathing soft, hayish, satisfied breaths and whinnying gently, but during which such events are doing inside the gray stone walls. The* PERSON IN SKIRTS *emerges, quite*

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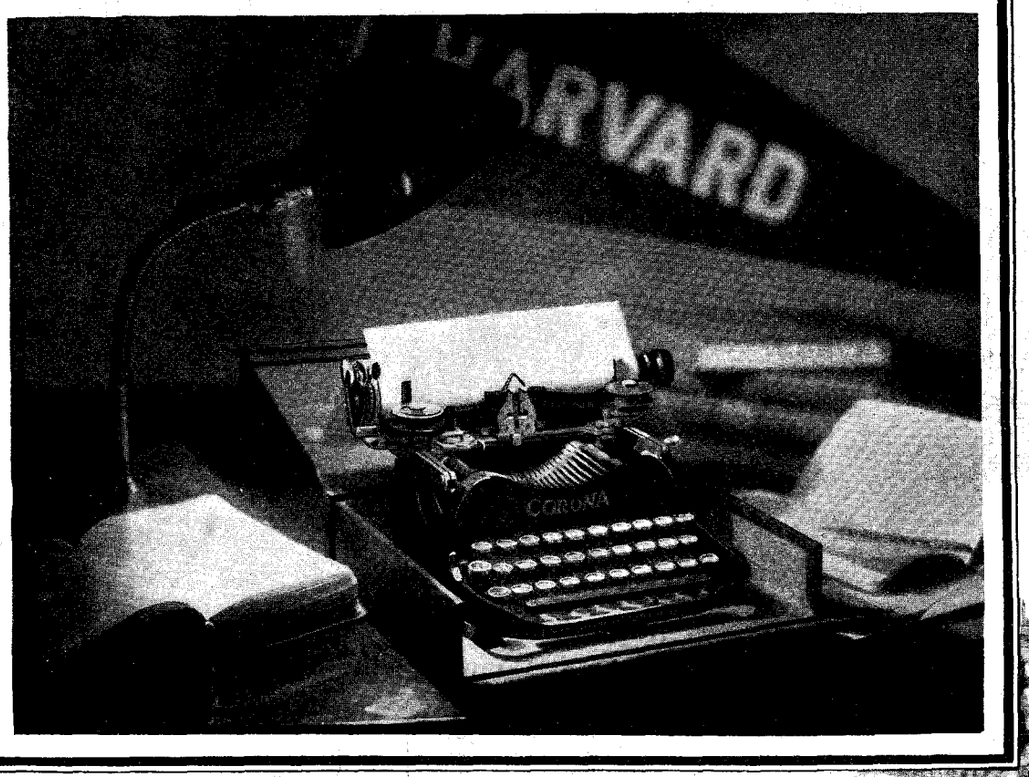

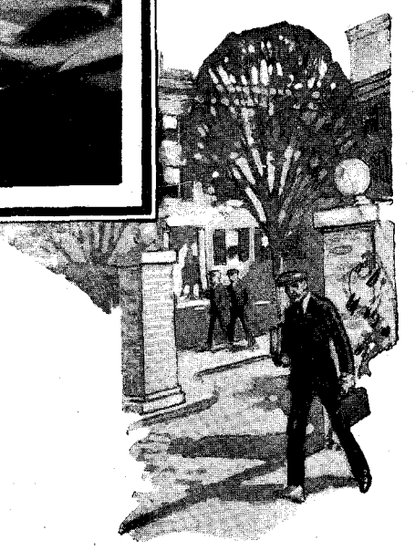

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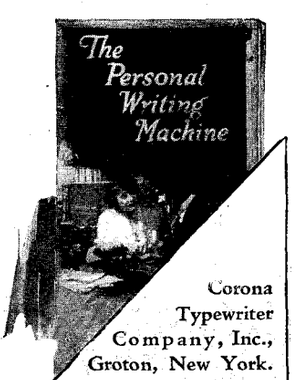

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

desugared, with BUNTY *still glued a step back of her heels.*

At that second a large biscuit-colored meteor charges around the house a hundred yards off and thunders with titanic leaps across intervening woods. Enter PATRICIA, *Irish wolfhound lady of 125 pounds weight—just the heft of the* PERSON IN SKIRTS—*radiating peace and goodwill. Having mislaid the* PERSON—*because of scaring a casual rabbit into fits with mighty jumps and enormous barks which meant nothing—Patsy has not seen her beloved for fifteen minutes and is overjoyed at the reunion. She leaps the drive and breaks into a mighty gallop directed exactly at the* PERSON'S *lungs, and a catastrophe seems inevitable. She sheers off, however, does* PATSY, *by six inches at the last second and is carried past, only to return at once on a humpy trot, waggling all over.* PATSY *is Irish and nothing if not temperamental. Her topaz eyes shine like jewels as she flows through sun-spotted shadows, and the ensuing conversation is of this sort:*

PATSY. Oh, b'gorry an' I thought I was never goin' to lay eyes on yez again, darlin', darlin'! 'Tis years since I lost yez, and 'tis so glad I am to find yez, mavourneen!

THE PERSON [*Patting the most beautiful Irish wolfhound head in America, as it has been pronounced*]. Patsy—girl! Where have you been these long months since fifteen minutes ago? Hunting rabbits? You let those pretty Molly Cottontails alone, you big lummox, or I'll beat you to a jelly. [*This is the very best threat of the* PERSON]. Well, then, what *were* you hunting, old whale? I heard you bark, you know.

PATSY [*Waggling violently and grinning if ever a dog did grin*]. 'Twas a joke. Sure an' it was plain funny to see the silly creature gasping.

THE PERSON. It's not funny at all, Patricia, to be frightened. You're a bad dog.

PATSY [*Waggles more impetuously*]. Oh—come, now! Take a joke. The thing ran off, whatever. Come for a walk—there's a good person—come!

BUNTY [*All bright eyes and flopping little tail and erect pointed ears.. She is jealous of* PATSY *also, but resigned, as* PATSY'S *tenure of office is as old as her own*]. Walk? Somebody say walk? This is the most thrilling moment of earth's history! How my heart beats! There are three really important activities in life—food, affection, and walking. We may take a walk! I shiver! [*Wag, wag. Black eyes under shaggy locks glow like coals*].

THE PERSON. Do you two brutes want to go walking? [*Looks at wrist*]. There's time—come along. [PATSY *and* BUNTY *fall into leaps and dashes respectively, to express approval, and shortly settle to contented progress,* BUNTY *under the* PERSON'S *elbow,* PATSY *patrolling the country fifty feet ahead.*]

Bunty's mate, Kilty, now of blessed memory, was most different in temperament from Bunty. Bunty, we are told, is all sentiment and emotion; "her pink-ribbon tongue flips in and out constantly with unsated desire of licking, which is affection; she is a continuous candidate for patting, and her lustrous black eyes reek with rich, thick love. Only food, or a walk, take rank with this wealth of heart-

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stuff." She likes to drive, and is most picturesque sitting in a car and owning it to the last screw, but walking is her diversion—walking and gobbling. Kilty was entirely different, says Mrs. Andrews, and continues:

Kilty was a matter-of-fact schoolboy, busy with private affairs, undemonstrative, even a bit cold-blooded, yet with affection, too, under his Scotchness.

He was sinful and obstinate for a year or two as to killing the neighbor's chickens, was Kilty. Beating did not stop him; hanging a murdered chicken around his neck made him miserable, but did not stop him; nothing did stop him; he killed chickens before one's eyes and defied capture successfully.

Closely connected with Kilty's sins is the fact that he taught Patsy the same. After complaints from farmer-neighbors we tied the corpse of a victim around Patsy's classic neck, to her annoyance, but not to her prolonged unhappiness, for Cym—another huge Irish wolfhound, ours for a time, but proving not *simpatica*—Cym ate the corpse off. It was Cym who led Patsy into the only real crime of her blameless life. The two great dogs had been shut in the corral for a week, during the family's absence, because if wolfhounds are left loose in company they are likely to roam miles and possibly do damage. Returning, the Person in Skirts went out to take them, separately, walking. But the affair was scheduled otherwise. When the gate opened a careful crack to let out Patsy, 165 pounds of Cym hurtled into the breach, and behold there were the two monstrous brutes loose, mad with joy after a week's limitations, bounding through the woods like moose on the run, covering ground like Rolls-Royces at play, exciting each other to titanic gambols. The Person stared, helpless and anxious, and then Cym saw the pigs, two young little pigs, destined to become delicious bacon, grunting noisily inside a low, board fence. Cym leapt the boards; Patsy, wild with excitement, followed, and with that it was the Germans—*Schrecklichkeit*. There was a horror of squealing—silence. Then the second pig went in the same sequence—awful squeals—silence.

When the big dog, sated and gasping and a bit terrified, had been caught and turned into the corral, the Person in Skirts decided that she could never love him again and that he must go. But Patsy was another question; Patsy was a child of the house.

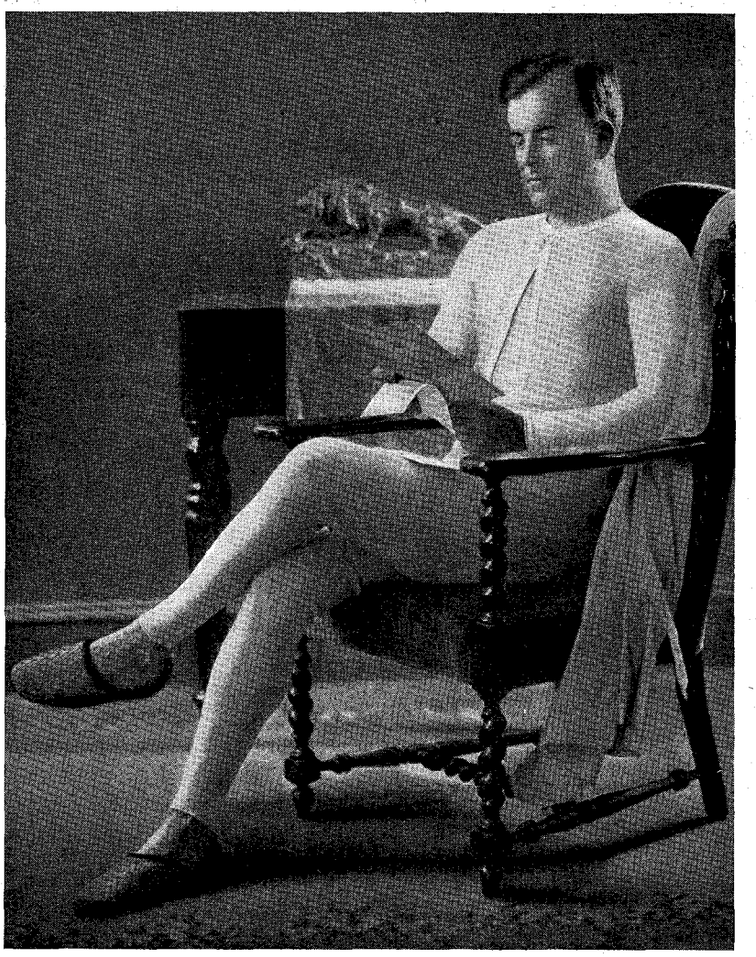
She had been turned into the hall, after the murder, with a long chain dangling, and each time she moved, the chain made horrid noises; no more telling punishment for high-strung Patsy could have been devised. After a while the Person went to interview her.

THE PERSON. Patsy, why did you do it?

PATSY [*In an agony of contrition*]. Oh, darlin', I don't know—I don't know. It was that Cym dog—bad luck to him whatever. 'Twas him got me out of me head with the playin' and the jumpin', and the first thing ever I knew—[*Patsy breaks into human moans and licks the* PERSON'S *hands, a thing she is not known to do, and paws nervously with huge golden fore-feet at the* PERSON'S *arm, as they sit on the floor together. The chain clanks and* PATSY *starts and trembles*].

THE PERSON. Patsy, you've been a very wicked dog. Those poor little pigs!

PATSY [*Moans as if life were beyond endurance*]. Oh, don't, don't darlin' of



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Continued

mine! It's the black horror it is to me every minute. Don't rub it in.

THE PERSON. Patsy, will you ever, ever do such a thing again? If I forgive you this time, will you promise never to do such a thing again?

PATSY [*Entirely understanding, and licking frantically*]. Never, then—never, till the cows come home. Only forgive me. Hear me swear, darlin'—I promise, never.

And she never has.

TWO CROWS—A FOREST TRAGEDY

QUARRELSOME and crafty, even if sometimes credited with good deeds as a scavenger and insect-catcher, is the carrion-crow. Let him alight in a field or an open space and he promptly has the place to himself. The partridges run, the rabbits scuttle for cover, and even the jays, usually so bold and brazen, go quietly about their business elsewhere. Yet, altho his character may be, in many particulars, quite as black as his reputation, this clever, unprincipled fellow is said to be an ideal husband and father. Douglas Gordon, in *The Cornhill Magazine* (London), tells a tragic tale to show the devotion of a pair of crows that had grown old together:

One spring morning I was following a mossy track that wandered as if lost through the woods. I had paused for a moment to try to recognize more of the multitudinous voices around me when from a ridge ahead, along which I knew a line of snares had been set the day before, the scream of a rabbit arose, clear and plaintive upon the crisp air.

Now a snared rabbit seldom screams, as this contrivance, if attended to regularly, is comparatively humane. So, suspecting a stoat, the Satan of the little furred people, I slipt a small charge into my gun and crept toward the place as swiftly as silence would permit. I peeped over the ridge, trying to locate the cry, and instantly there was a flapping of big wings, a warning croak, and about two gun-shots away a crow arose and beat off heavily toward the wood. There was no mistaking him, nor the black business upon which he had been engaged. Little wonder that rabbit had screamed so piteously. Held there in the snare it was powerless to escape from its gruesome assailant. Both eyes were gone, but the poor little creature still lived, and even tried to jump away when I picked it up. The crows had evidently had a banquet royal, for no fewer than seven rabbits did I find in a like condition.

I left the ridge in an evil mood and made my way toward the cluster of Scotch firs, in the heart of the woods, where I knew the crows were building. My approach under cover of the gloomy evergreens must have been invisible. I had thought it noiseless also, but long before I got near the nest I heard a startled "Krraue," and just caught a suggestion of dark wings sailing away among the tree-trunks. Nor did I gain another glimpse of the dusky thieves, though I waited for fully an hour near the nest.

"Another day," I thought, "we will meet. Then, look out, my friends!" And so thinking I left the place, full of hatred and all uncharitableness toward the crows.

Next evening his chance came. He had taken a gun and started out to try his luck at pigeons, and had scarcely settled himself in a spruce-clad hollow, when an unmistable voice called over the tree-tops. From somewhere close behind him came an answer, and he knew that the elusive crows, for once unconscious of danger, were coming near. He caught sight of the male bird, a mere glimpse, but enough for his purpose, and through the smoke he saw the crow pitch forward and fall like a stone among the swaying spruces. The writer continues:

Through a great fir-top he crashed, bumping from bough to bough, but forty feet above the ground a network of twigs arrested his fall, and there he hung, a bunch of tousled green feathers, rocked by the evening breeze. He was obviously stone dead. The other bird had passed unseen and, being scared by the shot, had betaken herself to a larch plantation half a mile away, whence during the next hour her voice could be heard now and again across an intervening valley. Twenty minutes passed; night was closing in apace, and early stirring owls were mewing. I was contemplating a move when I heard a bird alight in the wood behind me. It pitched with a clatter too heavy for any pigeon, and some instinct assured me that this was the other crow. Her return was surprizing. While still I wondered a call, hoarse, insistent, questioning, issued from the thick greenery which concealed her. Silence followed, and one could imagine her listening intently, then another call, eager and imperative as the first. I was beginning to grow uneasy. There was something in that cry with its wild interrogation which went to the heart with an accusing stab. Then she quitted her perch. I heard the swish of her approaching wings, and next moment she was overhead. It was then that she caught sight of the feathered lump suspended from the fir-boughs. She veered off with a startled flap, drifted down to a tree about a gun-shot away from me, and there began to caw distressingly. I should never have believed that tongue of bird could utter such a cry.

She fully understood the situation now. So did I, and a thrill of regret such as I had never experienced before passed through me. She was coming nearer, hopping from tree to tree, until she reached a blasted pine, a few yards from that in which the dead bird was suspended. And there she perched, silhouetted against the sunset, calling—softly this time—a husky love-call, but one that had been sweet enough, no doubt, to the ears that could hear it no more.

Contrary to my expectations, the widowed crow did not quit the neighborhood. Nightly, as before, I heard her voice, so knew that she still haunted the grove, though for some days nobody saw her. One evening I surprized her, sitting alone and disconsolate beside the nest, in which she appeared to take no further interest. Upon several subsequent occasions she was seen in a similar position, and at last one pink fresh dawn I found her, stiff and stark, beneath the same gnarled fir. No wound was upon her, nor trace of disease. Was it coincidence? I think not. I prefer to believe that deep in her savage heart lurked a strong true grain of a virtue which far nobler creatures have been known to lack.

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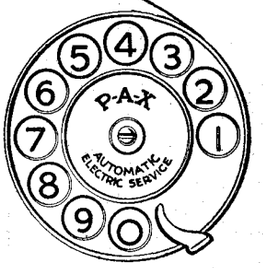

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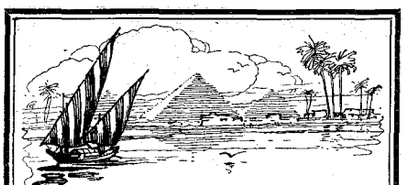

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

POOR CROPS MAY MEAN GOOD TIMES, AND VICE VERSA

PREDICTIONS of bumper crops are being hailed by the press and in financial circles as equivalent to advance notices of prosperity. A writer in *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mt. Clemens) wishes to correct this assumption. The rule, he says, is "that bumper crops mean low prices and losses to farmers while poor crops mean high prices and profits to farmers." While there are exceptions to this rule, particularly in the case of crops which are in demand for export, in general "surplusages of grain mean a financial loss to the farmer and to the country, while a supply somewhat short of or equal to the demand means high prices and prosperity for everybody." Take, for example, the case of potatoes, for which there is little export demand and which must be consumed for less than a year after they are produced. "If only 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes are needed to feed the people of the United States, it stands to reason that a crop of 400 million bushels is 50 million too much. And experience has demonstrated time and again that the 25 or 50 or 100 million bushels of potatoes in excess of the requirements of the country absolutely ruins the market for the balance." In support of this statement, the Michigan paper has prepared from Department of Agriculture statistics a table showing the farmers' potato crops and returns for the last twenty-four years. The reader will note by referring to this table, which appears at right, that in every case but two, a small crop returns to the farmer more money than a large one.

The rule, we are told, applies in only a somewhat lesser degree to other crops. For instance:

In 1897 our total wheat crop was 610 million bushels. It was worth 493 million dollars on December 1st. The following year over 772 million bushels were produced which were worth on the corresponding date only 449 million dollars or 44 million dollars less than the smaller crop of the previous year. The crop of 596 million bushels in 1904 was worth 90 million dollars more than the crop of 664 million in 1903. The crop of 726 millions in 1905 was worth 41 million dollars more than the crop of 757 millions in 1906. The most startling difference is seen in a comparison of the years 1915 and 1916. In the former year over one billion bushels of wheat were produced, but they brought the farmers 63 million dollars *less* than the 636 million bushel crop of the following year.

Another striking difference is seen in comparing the oat crops and returns for the years 1906 and 1907. The 1906 crop of oats was over a billion bushels, yet it was not worth within 28 million dollars of what the 1907 crop of only 800 million bushels was worth. And the enormous crop of 1915, amounting to over a billion and a half bushels, brought the farmer a hundred million dollars less than the smaller crop of 1916, of 1,251 million bushels.

Innumerable other cases could be cited to prove the point, but it is not necessary. Farmers themselves know that years of large production are years of low prices, and that years when kind Dame Nature keeps the yield down to normal, are years when a little money is put away in the bank. And so it is that the farmer who has only half a crop of potatoes or wheat or beans or what not is far more likely to receive a profitable price for his labor than if his fields returned an abundance. Of course, there is no comfort in this thought to the man whose total crops have been a failure, which is something that very seldom happens in this country.

Year	*Production Bushels*	*Farm Value Dec. 1st*
1897	191,025,000	103,442,000
1898	218,772,000	90,897,000
1899	260,257,000	103,365,000
1900	247,759,000	104,764,000
1901	198,626,000	151,602,000
1902	293,918,000	137,730,000
1903	262,053,000	159,620,000
1904	352,268,000	157,646,000
1905	278,885,000	170,340,000
1906	331,685,000	167,795,000
1907	322,954,000	197,863,000
1908	302,000,000	210,618,000
1909	389,195,000	210,662,000
1910	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918	411,860,000	478,136,000
1919	355,773,000	633,680,000
1920	430,458,000	451,980,000

MORE POTATOES—LESS MONEY

In every case but two since 1897 a small crop was more profitable to the farmer than a large one.

COST OF THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

THE great British coal strike is rapidly receding into history, but England is still paying for it. The National Alliance of Employers and Employed of England has made a close computation of the cost of the strike to taxpayers, strikers and employers. The total, comments the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, is placed at the "staggering" sum of $1,350,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. In pounds sterling the cost is set down as follows:

Coal lost, 55,250,000 tons, valued at	£ 70,000,000
Miners' loss in wages	65,000,000
Increased railway subsidy	40,000,000
Coal subsidy	10,000,000
Unemployment insurance loans	30,000,000
Cost of defense force and other precautionary measures	30,000,000
Loss of revenue—income tax and super tax—due to trade disturbance	120,000,000
	£365,000,000

Nothing is allowed in this estimate, the Denver daily notes, for the loss of business

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WHEN an athlete wants to win, the first thing he always does is to train off every ounce of unnecessary weight—because that weight holds him back, makes him slow and awkward.

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Excess Weight is Wasteful

THE same law that governs athletes also governs motor cars. Every ounce of unnecessary weight holds a car back—gives the engine wasteful work to do.

Get rid of unnecessary weight and your engine works more effectively, you get away faster and sustain higher speed, and your car handles more easily. In a dozen ways you have a better car.

Not mere Light Weight

EVERYBODY knows that excess weight costs money to buy, slows down speed and eats up gasoline and tires. And that's bad. Too often "high-grade" has meant "wasteful." That's a mistake that Templar engineers have surely cured, and in curing it they have put Templar in the winning athlete's "pink of perfection."

But note this point carefully. This does not mean that mere light weight means motor-car success. It may mean weakness, breakdowns, repair-bills, constant bother. An underfed, underweight person is never an athlete.

Wonderful Easy Riding

THE real point is this. Originally all motor cars were overweight and clumsy. The automobile was then a pieced-together thing. To-day it is built as a unit. Yet even now many cars continue heavy "because weight makes easy riding."

Easy riding? Well, for the best proof, try Templar. Try it on rough and bumpy roads, where every heavy car must travel slow to avoid jolts and damage. Templar keeps on going, full speed ahead. It's great fun—and a great surprise if you're not already a Templar booster.

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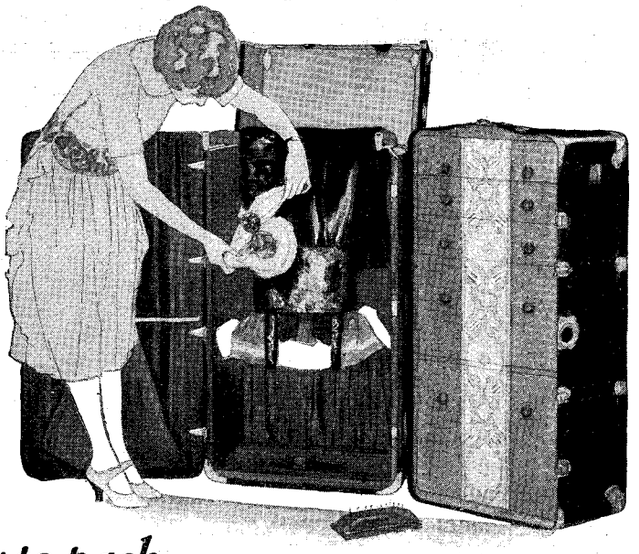

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"Thirsty Fibre—His Biography," is a new, interesting book that you will enjoy. It is sent free.

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Scottissue Towels

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

to the public. "Before the strike had gone far manufacturing plants had to limit production, and before it was over many plants were closed completely. In addition to the men on strike half a million 'non-combatants' were idle or on part time."

SELL PRICES, NOT STYLES

STYLE was all-important a while ago, when people were throwing money around more or less recklessly, but to-day, writes the editor of *Forbes*, "the vast majority of families are more interested in securing right prices than in the very latest notion in styles." When the shoe people were recently urged to overcome dullness in their line of business by thinking up and pushing novel styles, they were badly advised, in the opinion of this authority. To-day, "unless the price is a factor, the style will not pull money" out of the customers' pockets, and "all manufacturers and merchants who cater to the millions instead of the millionaires should open their eyes, if they have not already done so, to the transformation which has overtaken the mental attitude of the public in this respect." The writer proceeds:

Unfortunately, the public had it dinned into their ears when profiteering was rife that low-priced goods were not worth buying, and that in order to get quality and style, high prices had to be paid. The effect was that the public became chary of buying low-priced merchandise since they were assured by the sellers that it was no good; and then the day came when most people couldn't afford to pay the extortionate prices asked for goods of quality and style. Therefore, when we are assured by advertisements that we can obtain the right quality and the right style at lower prices, we have an uneasy feeling that the advertiser may not be thoroughly truthful. If we felt certain that the goods were of the right material and possest the right wearing qualities, we would buy more readily. Sellers having widely promulgated distrust of low-priced goods, they are now experiencing difficulty in convincing us that an attractive price doesn't necessarily mean an unattractive article.

If producers of the goods used by the masses would concentrate mainly on substantial quality at attractive prices, they would do better than by spending a lot of money and a lot of printers' ink in harping upon style. When we were "flush" to the point of intoxication, we went after style and didn't give a hang about the price. Now that we have sobered up, we are less concerned about style than we are about quality and price. Standardization, stimulated by the necessities of war, should not be relegated to the background, since it means tremendous economy in production. There is more money in making Fords than in making Rolls-Royces. Get prices low enough and give us decent quality, and those of us who are ordinary consumers will step up and buy. A Parisian label in a garment isn't what most of us are looking for. We want something that will stand wear.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 7.—Imposing the one condition that Ireland must remain within the Empire, the British Cabinet invites Eamon De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, to send delegates to a conference at Inverness, Scotland, on September 20.

Augustin Edwards, head of the Chilean delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, contends that the League has no jurisdiction to intervene in purely American matters. The declaration grew out of Bolivia's demand for revision of the 1904 treaty with Chile.

Services for the American victims of the ZR-2 catastrophe in England are held in Westminster Abbey, London.

September 8.—The British Trades Union Congress adopts a resolution protesting against the completion of the government's naval building program and endorsing the Washington armament conference.

Demonstrations by the unemployed are held in many places in England and Scotland, and in several cities serious disorders are reported narrowly averted.

September 9.—The Rosta official Bolshevik news agency announces that the Third Internationale has issued an appeal to all American workmen to contribute one day's pay towards the relief of starving Russia.

Canada's net debt declines by $12,831,576 in August, according to the Finance Department, which shows that the net debt of the Dominion now stands at $2,344,949,085, compared with $2,357,780,661 at the end of July.

The first American food is served in Petrograd to 200 Russian children.

Representatives of rival factions in Belfast agree to a truce.

Occupation of the Koto region by Costa Rican troops is effected without Panaman resistance.

September 10.—The Polish Cabinet, headed by Vincent Witos, resigns.

Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Mexican independence begins with a reception at the National Palace, where all foreign diplomats, except Americans, meet President Obregon.

September 11.—Negotiations are completed in Paris whereby the estates of Archduke Frederick and his son, Archduke Albrecht—estimated to be worth more than $400,000,000—are taken over by an American syndicate, which includes Charles H. Sabin, J. Leonard Replogle, Frank A. Munsey, Thomas J. Fetter, and other prominent American business men.

Chile consents to refer to a commission of three jurists the question whether the Assembly of the League of Nations is competent to investigate the dispute between that country and Bolivia over the treaty of 1904.

September 12.—Eamon De Valera, Irish Republican leader, asks further data on Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference at Inverness, Scotland, September 20.

The Russian Soviet Government has declared a state of war in Bessarabia, according to a dispatch from Riga.

Police and unemployed battle in Liverpool and many are severely injured.

Spanish forces in the Melilla zone in Morocco resume the offensive against the Moorish tribesmen, and occupy the line of Rasquiviana-Zoco-Arbaa, according to an official report.

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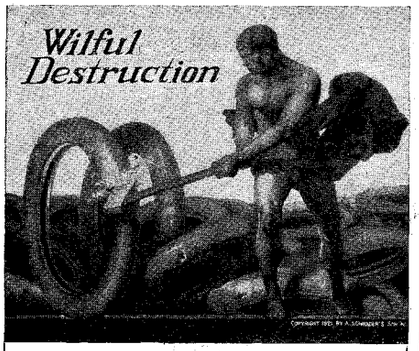

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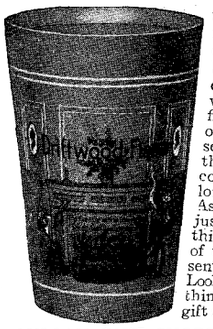

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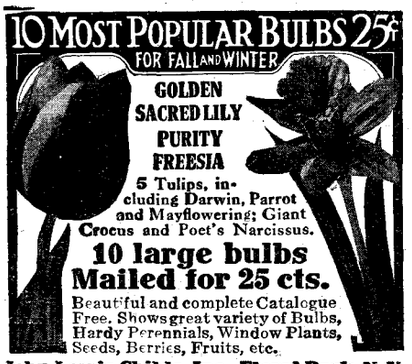

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CURRENT EVENTS

British authorities announce the discovery of a vast revolutionary plot in Constantinople.

DOMESTIC

September 7.—State and Federal authorities begin proceedings to fix responsibility for the recent disturbances in the West Virginia coal fields.

Judge K. M. Landis, who was appointed arbiter by representatives of the employers and employees in the building trades in Chicago, reduces wages in that industry from 10 to 36 per cent.

President Harding accepts the honorary presidency of the Press Congress of the World to be held in Honolulu next month.

September 8.—Because of burglaries, robberies and general insecurity of property in New York, burglary insurance companies announce an increase of 10 per cent. in their rates, beginning next Monday.

In following his program for handling the short-dated debt, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces a combined offering of $600,000,000 in new notes, the largest offering since the Liberty Loan. More than $1,150,000,000 of principal and interest in Treasury certificates and other obligations fall due before October 15.

September 9.—President Harding announces the appointment of Charles E. Hughes, chairman, Senator Lodge, Elihu Root, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood as delegates to the Washington conference on armament limitation.

After a pistol battle resulting in the death of two and the wounding of fourteen, 300 of the crew of the Grecian liner *King Alexander*, docked at Brooklyn, are arrested by Government agents, and $1,000,000 in drugs and liquors and the ship are seized.

Informal reports indicating improved business conditions throughout the country have reached President Harding, it is officially announced.

Railroads had a net operating income in July of $69,485,000, the largest since last October, and $17,000,000 more than in June, according to a report of the Association of Railway Executives.

September 10.—A cloudburst and flood result in the death of approximately 150 people and property loss totaling about $20,000,000, in San Antonio, Texas. Federal troops from Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston are sent to aid the police in patrolling the streets.

Twenty-seven persons are drowned at Chester, Pa., when a bridge collapses, throwing them into the Chester River.

Formal treaties between this government and Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy, will be sought by the United States as a proper solution of the mandate problem before the Assembly of the League of Nations, it is officially announced in Washington.

September 12.—The Senate Finance Committee decides on 32 per cent. as a maximum rate for surtaxes on incomes, to apply from January 1, 1922. The Committee also accepts the provisions of the House bill making the exemption of the head of the family $2,500 for incomes not over $5,000, and exemption for each dependent child $400.

September 13.—The Senate Finance Committee concurs in the House provision in the tax bill repealing the excess profits tax as of January 1, 1922, and votes to increase the corporation income tax as of January 1, 1922, to 15 per cent.

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Quick success possible anywhere—cities, small towns, villages. Amazing market—crowded streets; surging throngs at fairs, carnivals, parks, etc.; wholesale to grocers, bakeries, druggists, and so on. Possibilities unlimited! Need no experience. Little capital starts you on road to phenomenal earnings. Ira Shook, of Flint, did $375.75 in one day. He says in letter dated March 1, 1921: "Started out with nothing, now have $12,000.00 all made from Crispettes." Others have amazing records: Kellog writes: "$700.00 ahead in first two weeks." Erwin's boy makes $35.00 to $50.00 every Saturday afternoon. Meixner reports $600.00 business in one day, and so on. There is money—lots of it—in Crispettes.

Write—Get My Help—Begin Now

Others are making money—lots of it. Letters just received during this year tell of wonderful successes. You can succeed, too. Start is all you need. I'll gladly help you. Furnish everything—complete outfit materials, secret formula, full directions, wrappers, etc. Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Tells how to start. Explains most successful methods. Gives all information needed. It's free. Write now!

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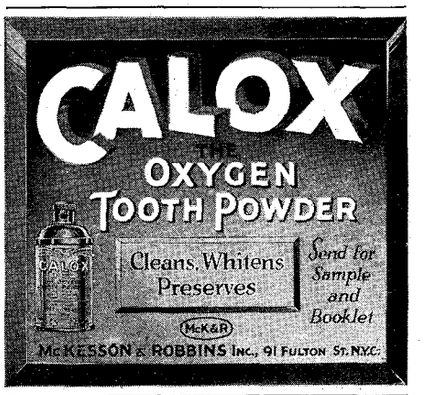

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

The Lexicographer is greatly obliged to readers of *The Literary Digest* for informing him that the phrase "Benevolent assimilation" was used by President McKinley. In a letter of instructions written by President McKinley to the Secretary of War dated at Washington, December 21, 1898, the following passage occurs—"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of *benevolent assimilation*, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule." (See *Messages and Papers of the President*, compiled by James D. Richardson, published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1899, Volume X, pp. 220 and 221).

"S. H. B.," Plainfield, Vt.—"I am correcting proof for a book to be published very soon. In speaking of trees is it correct to say, 'Ferns uncoil at their *foot*'? It is desirable to retain this form of expression if possible."

Logically and grammatically the phrase quoted by you should read:—"Ferns uncoil at their *feet*," as it is evident that several trees are referred to. Poetic license, however, would permit the use of the singular form of the word in this case.

"ED. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"With reference to the use of the words *conveyor* and *conveyer*, the Standard Dictionary and others give the definition of *conveyor* as, 'A thief; trickster'; *conveyer*, 'One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, or transfers; any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in working of mills, such as endless chains, etc.' Catalogs of all manufacturers of endless chains and mechanical contrivances for conveying material, and all advertisements and literature advertising such, use the word *conveyor*. Kindly give the authority for such usage."

In the 1919 edition of the New Standard Dictionary, you will find "*conveyor*, n. Same as *conveyer*, 1 and 2." Definitions 1 and 2 of *conveyer* read as follows:—"1. One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically, any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc. 2. One who conveys or transfers property." The spelling preferred by the best dictionaries is conveyer, tho there is also authority for the use of conveyor.

"G. T. I.," Berwyn, Ill.—"Please inform me whether it is permissible to divide the word *furnished* at the end of a line, putting *furnish* on one line and *ed* on the next."

The correct way to divide the word *furnished* at the end of a line is *fur-nished*.

"A. L. S.," Poiche, Nev.—"The dictionary gives only one pronunciation for *gondola*, accenting the first syllable. In railroad parlance, and, if I remember rightly, in the Italian language, the accent is on the second syllable. Which is correct?"

The word *gondola* is correctly accented on the first syllable. The word is frequently mispronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

"K. M. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Can you give me the name of the author of the Belgian hymn 'Brabanconne,' with any other information in regard to the same?"

Brabanconne is the national song of the Belgians, originally sung by the insurgents during the Revolution of September, 1830. A young French player of the name of Jenneval was the author of the song, which was set to music by a singer named Campenhout. Jenneval fell in a combat with the Dutch at Berchem.—*New International Encyclopedia.*

"R. E. T.," Springfield, Mo.—The term to which you refer is a hyphenated word—*porch-climber.*

"M. R. S.," Uxbridge, Mass.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *pergola?*"

The word *pergola* is correctly pronounced *pur'go-la*—*u* as in *burn*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *final.*

He Is Young at Sixty

That he is still in vigorous physical trim at sixty is due to perfect health. *Perfect health* means health of the mouth as well as of the body.

Science now knows that the condition of both gums and teeth must be watched.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth, they are firm and of the natural color that indicates a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

This is a condition to guard against. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and as a preventive measure — use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

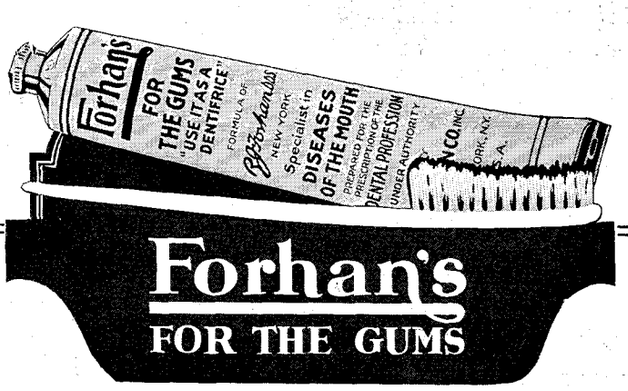
Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down.* Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Fornan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

Brush Your Teeth With It



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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Market for Electrical Appliances in Canada

is proportionally greater than in the United States. For electrically Canada occupies a unique position:

—Canada has 18,803,000 horsepower available for development, a greater amount per capita than any other country.

—Canada has now developed 2,305,310 horsepower, a per capita power attainment larger than any other country in the world except Norway.

—Canada has 665,340 of her 1,557,942 occupied dwellings wired for electricity, approximately every other home, as compared with one home in every three in the U.S.A.

United States manufacturers of electrical appliances, recognizing the opportunity which exists, have established branch factories in the Dominion and are advertising their products to Canadian consumers.

But if Canada merits the attention of these manufacturers, because of her great and growing number of wired homes, etc., think how much more she merits the attention of other classes of manufacturers who supply the multitudinous things these homes require !. . .

Yes, Canada is worth cultivating. And the best way, the sure way, the tried and tested way (as instanced by many notable successes won by U.S. firms) is through the advertising columns of

The Daily Newspapers of Canada

They constitute "the national medium" for advertising. By using the Metropolitan Dailies listed below, you can reach the best Canadian households from coast to coast—effectively and at moderate cost. Write to them—or ask your Advertising Agency.

Spend 10 per cent. of your United States appropriation in Canada in Daily Newspaper advertising

Place	Population	Paper
Halifax, N.S.	75,000	Herald & Mail
St. John, N.B.	64,305	Standard
" "	"	Telegraph & Times
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Chronicle
" "	"	Telegraph
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
" "	"	La Patrie
" "	"	Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
" "	"	Star
Hamilton, Ont.	110,137	Herald
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
" "	"	Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
" "	"	Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B.C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B.C.	60,000	Colonist
" "	"	Times

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

The Harder the Fresher.—Girls, beware of the hard-boiled egg. He will get fresh.—*Minnesota Star.*

The Movable Hearthstone.—Home nowadays is where the family auto may happen to be parked.—*The Pacific Legion.*

Changed Roles.—"Pa, what is meant by spirit control?" "Formerly the butler, now the physician."—*Boston Globe.*

Pathos Up-to-Date.—There is nothing more pathetic in life than the spectacle of a sturdy Boy Scout begging his mother not to smoke.—*The Periscope.*

The Drawbacks.—It is now proposed to deport alien violators of the Volstead act. But why send so much money out of the country?—*Peoria Transcript.*

Honors Are Even.—A woman doesn't make much headway driving a nail, but did you ever see a man try to wrap up a bundle of laundry?—*Akron Times.*

Usually.—Teacher—"Now, children, it is a curious fact that the bee stings only once."

Boy: "But, isn't once enough?"—*The Bulletin, Sydney.*

Improved Grammar.—T. I. S. wants to know how to keep the rising generation from saying "I seen" so extensively. Get them to say "I lamped."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Appropriate.—"I have decided to call my homebrew 'frog,'" remarked Nutt.

"Why?" asked Bolt.

"Because it has plenty of hops, but not much kick," replied Nutt.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Wrong Name.—"Is this an accommodation train?" asked the traveling man.

"Only in a technical sense," replied Mr. Crosslots. "As a matter of fact it's one of the most disobliging trains I ever rode on."—*Washington Star.*

A Beginning.—The Theosophist—"Does your husband believe that his soul leaves his body while he sleeps?"

The Materialist: "I'm not certain; but he's got a suspicion that his money leaves his pockets."—*The Bulletin, Sydney.*

Things to Preach About.—A newspaper gives a few sermon subjects which some ministers advertise as their Sunday themes: "Slip, Slips, and Slippers," "Wobbling," "Swat the Fly!" "The Honeymoon," "My Mother-in-Law," "The Ass Tied at the Door Without," "Lop-sided Folks," "The Sentimental Journey," "Three White Mice," "Pulling Out a Plum," "A Big Hug," "Psychometric Readings," "Street-car Ventilation," "A Joke on the Conductor," "Hallowe'en Tricks and Pranks," "The Doll-makers of Nuremberg." A Congregationalist in Columbus announced, "A Man with His Nose Out of Joint." A Methodist minister in Dayton perpetrated, "The Devil-Man's Life, Death and Funeral, in Five Acts." A minister in California announced, "Two Looks at Another Man's Wife."—*Christian Register.*

Balancing the Books.—The disarmament conference will meet in Washington on Armistice Day, it is now proposed, and remain in session for months. This will enable the Washington hotels to get back the money that Europe borrowed.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Her Move.—Pretty Niece (blushing)—"Auntie, what would you do if you learned that a young man was secretly inquiring about your ability as a cook?"

Wise Aunt—"I should immediately make secret inquiries as to his ability to provide things to cook, my dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

Just Before the Battle.—Mrs. O'Brien—"They say it's not polite to be helped twice, Mr. Flaherty, but ye'll take another piece of my cake, won't ye?"

Flaherty—"Indade, Oi will that, Mrs. O'Brien. Shure, it's the height of politeness to ate a sicond piece av such cake as this."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

He Might Have Known It.—"On my last voyage," a young sailor remarked, "I saw waves forty feet high."

"Get out!" cried an old sailor. "I was at sea for fifty years, and I never saw them that high."

"Well," the young sailor retorted, "things are higher now than they used to be."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Regular Patron.—The bandits rushed into the cigar store, felled the clerks with black-jacks and ransacked the place leisurely.

Then they leaned against the counter and waited for the clerks to regain consciousness. Presently the head clerk regained his senses . . . he peered up at the bandits and demanded, "Well, what are you waiting for?"

The head bandit looked down at him in scorn.

"Coupons!" he replied with a sneer.—*New York Globe.*

Going Up.—An Englishman went to a baseball game, and both sides made one run each during the first inning. The Englishman watched the scoreboard intently, as each team failed to make a run inning after inning. The game had gone sixteen innings, and the figure one and the zeros following had left their impression on the mind of the Englishman. Going down the street after the game, a small boy stopped him and asked what the score was. "Oh," said the Englishman, "I lost all track of the game; it's way up in the millions."—*The Argonaut, San Francisco.*

Breaking It Gently.—A New York silk merchant went to the bank to get his note renewed.

"I am sorry," said the banker, "but it will be absolutely impossible for me to renew your note."

The silk merchant's face paled. After a moment of thought he looked up at the banker and asked:

"Were you ever in the silk business?"

"Why of course not," answered the banker.

"Well, you're in it now," said the silk merchant as he picked up his hat and went out.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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